The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Five Hundred Million Ounces of Silver!

First Steps Toward Political Reconstruction

Missionary Murders, British Policy and the Chinese Communist Situation

Three Nights at the Shanghai Dog Races

By T. P. Yang

Did America Make a Mistake Over the Boxer Indemnity?

Karakhan and the Chang-Chiang Agreement; Constructive Enterprises in China, by Li Thien-fu; The Peiping-Liaoning Railway, by A. Bland Calder; Soviet Rubber Invasion of the China Market, by E. U. Barung; Indian Nationalists and the Round-Table Conference, by Dr. Taraknath Das; Yun Gee—Chinese Interpreter of East to West, by Arthur A. Young; China Merchants Steam Navigation Company Under New Management, by Paul K. Whang; In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1930 VOLUME 54, NUMBER 7

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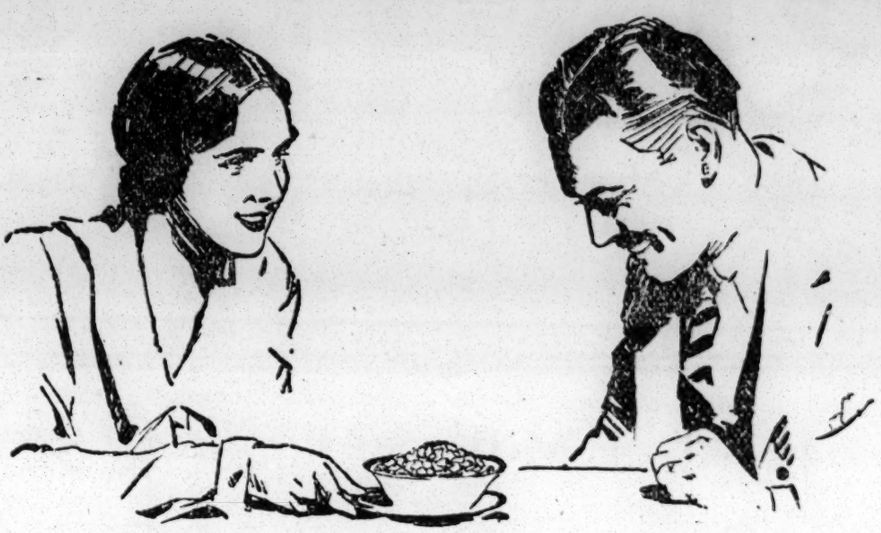

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME 54 SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1930 NUMBER 7

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1971.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW HAS DISCONTINUED ALL CONNECTION WITH THE WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION, FORMERLY TS, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW YORK. DATING FROM MARCH 1, 1930 ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS OR INQUIRIES PERTAINING TO ADVERTISING OR SUBSCRIPTION SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, No. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

DID THE U. S. MAKE A MISTAKE OVER BOXER INDEMNITY?

OF the total indemnity which the Powers forced China to pay as a result of the Boxer uprising of 1900, amounting approximately to G. $375,000,000, the American share was G. $24,440,778,81. On Dec. 28, 1908 President Roosevelt remitted to China approximately half of the American total, the exact sum being G. $11,961,121.76. On May 8, 1924, during the administration of President Harding, Congress passed an Act remitting the remainder to China, the only provision being that the money should be used for "educational and cultural activities." As a result of the return of the original portion of the American share of the indemnity by President Roosevelt in 1908, the Chinese Government established Ting Hua College in Peiping, the purpose being to prepare Chinese students for entrance to American colleges and universities. Due to this action and the remission of the final portion of the indemnity six years ago, several thousand Chinese young men and women have been enabled to pursue higher educational courses abroad, or in schools in China which have received subsidies from the fund.

Every dollar of the American portion of the indemnity thus went to "educational and cultural" purposes, but not without protests on the part of certain American commercial and financial interests in China which sought to divert the money to other uses, particularly the payment of defaulted obligations of the Chinese Government to American firms. When the matter of remitting the remainder of the indemnity was before Congress in 1924 a strong effort was made by commercial and financial interests to earmark a portion of the money for payment of defaulted debts, but these efforts were unavailing. Congress specified that the money was to go to "educational and cultural activities" and that ended it.

While the United States Government was subjected to much ridicule for its action in returning the indemnity money to China, all other countries participating in the indemnity were ultimately forced to follow the American precedent. In December, 1922 the British Government notified China of its intention to remit the balance of its share of the fund. France took similar action in February, 1923; Soviet Russia in May 1924; Japan in March, 1923; Belgium in September, 1925; Netherlands in January, 1926; Italy in 1927. The German and Austrian por-

tions of the indemnity were cancelled by the Versailles Treaties.

But while the American precedent in returning the indemnity had the effect of forcing all other nations to take similar action, the American precedent in specifying that the money should be devoted to "educational and cultural" purposes, apparently has not had a similar effect. The only exceptions to this statement apparently are Japan and Russia. Japan is evidently trying to work out some scheme for the "cultural" use of the money. For several months the Japanese have been engaged upon the construction of the buildings for a higher-technical institute at Shanghai. However, the Chinese newspapers recently have been criticising the Japanese for their slowness in reaching a final decision regarding the use of the Japanese portion of the indemnity, the Japanese sum still due being approximately G. $15,000,000. The Belgians, while specifying that their portion of the indemnity should be devoted to "educational and philanthropic purposes and for constructive works," apparently have decided to use most of the money for the purchase (in Belgium) of railway materials. The Netherlands Government specified that the money should be used for a scientific survey and reclamation of the Yellow River, said work to be conducted under Dutch auspices. Italy specifically stated that the money should be used for various constructive works, the materials for which must be purchased in Italy. This included the construction of railway bridges, ports and river reclamation and for the reconstruction of the city of Peiping. The French Government, in its official notification to the Chinese Government, definitely specified that the balance of its portion of the fund, amounting to approximately G. $25,000,000 should be used for the reorganization and re-financing of a French bank that had gone bankrupt, the so-called "Banque Industrielle de Chine." Most of the Russian share of the indemnity, which has been remitted up to the present, has gone toward the support of Chinese schools in Peiping, although there have been allegations that Moscow has used some of the money for the propagation of the particular brand of Soviet education, popularly known as "Communism."

We now come to the British portion of the indemnity, amounting, according to popular report, to approximately G. $55,000,000. According to the notes exchanged by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister and Dr. C. T. Wang, National Foreign Minister on September 19 and 22, (official statement elsewhere in this issue), there appears this paragraph.

> "The Chinese Government will apply the bulk of the funds thus remitted to the creation of an endowment to be subsequently devoted to educational purposes by investing the funds in the rehabilitation and building of railways and other productive enterprises in China. Such investments shall be regarded as loans bearing interest and providing for eventual amortization."

There does appear a clause in the agreement providing for the use of G. $2,375,000 for educational purposes, part of which is to go to the British Hongkong University and the remainder to a "Universities China Committee" to be established in London for the purpose of promoting Sino-British educational and cultural enterprises. The bulk of the British portion of the Boxer indemnity, however, is to go into railway construction (see *The Review* for Oct. 4, Page 161) and the purchase of railway equipment, all of which must be bought in Great Britain.

It may thus be seen that while most of the agreements which have been entered into by China and the various foreign nations mention the use of the money for "educational and cultural" purposes, the United States (with possible exceptions of Japan and Soviet Russia) is the only country which has definitely and irrevocably devoted the money to such purposes. In the cases of the other countries, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Netherlands, the major portion of the funds are to be used for what might be termed "selfish" purposes, otherwise the promotion of commercial or industrial enterprises, wherein it is definitely specified that the machinery and other equipment must be purchased in the particular country responsible for the remission of the funds. In the case of Great Britain, the latest country to reach a final decision, it is reported that approximately G. $25,000,000 is to be expended for steel rails, bridge materials, engines and other rolling stock and other construction materials, in England. The British agreement specifies that the resulting revenues from railway construction shall be devoted to educational purposes, but this of course, means that Chinese education shall have to wait considerable time for the money.

The practical carrying out of these various agreements, definitely specifying the purchase of millions of dollars worth of machinery and railway materials in various European countries, has caused American commercial interests in China to wonder just where they will "get off" in respect to China's industrial development of the future. In other words American commercial interests in China are asking the question which appears at the heading of these paragraphs, "Did the United States make a mistake in specifying that its share of the Boxer Indemnity should be devoted to educational and cultural purposes." American officialdom in China is inclined to take a broad view of the subject, feeling that the actual beginning of construction work and industrial development, will so stimulate industrial enterprise in China that the Americans will ultimately reap the reward for their altruism. Many Americans, however, who are interested in private commercial enterprises do not share this feeling and believe for a considerable number of years American firms will be "closed out" from participation in most of the important industrial enterprises likely to be undertaken in the next few years. Only future developments will provide an answer to this question, hence there is nothing to be gained from speculation. However, it does bring up prominently the old and oft-debated question whether China and other so-called backward (industrially speaking) countries are in greater need of industrial or educational uplift. The American policy has been strongly on the educational side, not only in respect to China, but in the Philippines. In the Philippines, the United States Government, only in comparatively recent years has paid any particular attention to industrial development. Major attention has been devoted to so-called "educational uplift," to such an extent that free schools are now within reach of most of the children of the Islands. Japan, in her two chief colonies, Formosa and Korea, has paid little

attention to the education of the masses but has devoted major attention to industrial and commercial development. While Great Baitain has devoted considerable attention to education in India, the major interest has been industrial development. As for France and the Netherlands, neither of these countries has worried much about educational "uplift" the major interest being commercial development of special interest to the home country. As for China, the bulk of educational development, both from the standpoint of the remitted Boxer Indemnity and foreign missionary enterprise, has been under American auspices. The Roman Catholic organization has, of course, been responsible for much educational development in China, but this has been international rather than national from the standpoint of any particular nation.

Five Hundred Million Ounces of Silver !

SENATOR Key Pittman, chairman of a committee appointed by the United States Senate several months ago to investigate the question of Chinese - American trade relations, was quoted in a *United Press* message published here on October 10 as declaring his intention of introducing in the next session of Congress a measure under which governments interested in commerce with China would jointly lend to China several hundred million ounces of silver. He declared that some such constructive action is essential because American exports to China, including wheat, lumber, automobiles and other manufactured commodities, have declined more than 50 percent during the last eight months. In further elaboration of his plan, Senator Pittman suggested the formation of a gigantic silver pool for the purpose of advancing silver to China for peaceful purposes whenever such action is deemed necessary. This he believed would immediately revive commercial activity and commerce in the Orient and in turn it would tend to pacify China. In the concluding sentence of the *United Press* report, the Senator admitted that he also was desirous of helping the american silver industry.

It was an interesting coincidence that at about the same time this interview with Senator Pittman was published in the Shanghai newspapers, that Captain Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar shipping interests, arrived in the city. Having a background of more than a third of a century of experience in the China - American trade, it was most natural that this 86-year old veteran of Pacific commercial battles should also have some ideas on the silver situation. Referring to the investigation of Senator Pittman's committee, Capt. Dollar declared that the advancing of many millions of ounces of silver to China, unless it was combined with some plan for providing China with a stabilized gold-basis currency, would be about as futile as an attempt to control the tides. He expressed the opinion that China was suffering from the twin maladies of too much civil war and an unstabilized currency. The decline of China's commerce, due to civil war, would not have been so serious, had it not been for the simultaneous decline in the value of silver to practically half its previous status. China's financial complications are therefore largely due to the fact that her currency is based on silver, a commodity which fluctuates along with wheat and other articles of trade. As to the present complications of the silver producers, Captain Dollar stated that any attempt to stabilize prices by artificial means would probably result as disastrously as the American and Canadian attempts to artificially control the price of wheat through the formation of governmental pools. The price had contiuued to decline despite the attempts at artificial stabilization. The only thing, in his opinion, that would bring silver back to its previous status would be the arbitrary closure of the silver mines until world consumption of silver had overtaken production. Capt Dollar also paid his respects to certain interests which have always opposed the stabilization of China's currency and declared that his outstanding impression of business conditions in Shanghai at the present was that almost everybody seemed to be devoting major attention to exchange rather than to legitimate business promotion.

The Pittman interview and the resulting response of Captain Dollar again call attention to this whole problem of China's relationship to world finance and the high necessity for some international action that would assist China to get on her feet. Among the newspapers which have been devoting major attention to this subject, first honors should be awarded to the *Vanconver Sun*. R. J. Cromie, publisher of that enterprising journal was in China last year and apparently did more than view the problems of this country through the port-hole of his steamship cabin. On September 10, Mr. Cromie wrote the following pointed comment on this subject,

Where Lies Security?

With Argentine, Peru and Chile added to the list of revolutionary countries like Russia, China and India, timid souls are asking where lies security. And well they might, for this world spectre of revolution forces men to think and ask: "What must be done? What can be done?"

Like nothing else, these revolutions will bring home to North America the economic and social unity of the world. They will show individuals and corporations and countries that, however rich and clever and cunning they might be, there is no security in isolation. They will show United States and Canada that when commodity surpluses unduly accumulate, business backs up all around the world, as it is now doing.

They will show our international bankers that world credit and metallic money tokens must be distributed according to potential, as well as actual, economic world worth, else that credit and money token gets into too few hands, and the rest of the world suffers. That pyramiding of credit and gold is what is wrong with the world today. All the gold and 90 per cent of the world's credit is today in the hands of 25 per cent of the earth's two billion population.

Silver countries like China, India, South America, containing as they do one and a half billion souls, have use and appetites and desires for food and clothes and the good things of the earth; better still, they have the ability, capacity and willingness to work and pay for those commodities. But they have no credit and their silver money has been demonetized; soon they become hungry, business becomes chaotic and chaos brings revolution.

When three out of four people of this earth have to go to bed at night hungry, and with no future ahead of them but certain death, what social or economic security could there be for the other one?

How long will the British pound sterling remain at par if Australia defaults interest on her obligations,

and if big trade with China and India and South America is not quickly restored?

How long will United States stocks and bonds retain their present market value if the buying power of those securities is confined to the profits they can earn on this continent, and if the British pound goes the way of the mark and the franc and the ruble?

Just now the buying power of silver countries lies dormont, and as a result, world business is paralyzed.

The buying power of these countries must be restored, and world trade, instead of being given a setback, must be given increased momentum. That will not take place until these silver countries are given a generous helping of world credits and a restoration of the buying power of their silver.

If the League of Nations, or our international bankers cannot do and do quickly, for China and India and South America, what they ten years ago did for bankrupt Europe, revolution in those countries will soon wipe out, not only the purchasing power and market value of their securities, but the financial and social security of North America.

On another occasion Mr. Cromie had the following to say on the same theme,

What Causes Revolution?

Last week found three more countries floundering in the morass of revolution or near-revolution. Unrest is rife in Brazil; Peru is still on the verge of upheaval; Argentine is in the throes of actual revolution.

What causes revolution?

What brought about the upset of established government in France, in Russia, in Turkey? What is prolonging civil war in China?

Revolution seems to follow, almost inevitably, on the heels of economic collapse.

What will happen in Australia if those budgets refuse to balance? Where is that fine country heading? The fact that England has offered to play fairy godmother to the Australian Government to the extent of $25,000,000 does not change the fundamental fact of the economic ailment that prevents Australia from balancing her budget.

The point is that the whole world is laboring under a break-down in the economic system.

The silver countries, or three-fourths of the two billion people that live on this earth, have been deprived of their purchasing power. They want goods, but they have no world credit, nor metallic money nor monetary tokens to purchase goods. The other quarter of the world's population has all the gold and all the credit, and is piling up huge surpluses of every kind of commodity to eat and wear and use because our international bankers cannot devise a way to extend the silver countries credit or coin.

The monetary system and the economic system have failed to provide facilities for all nations of the world to trade together in a manner that will promote prosperity for everybody.

Argentine is tied up with huge quantities of wheat. Brazil is the victim of coffee over-production. And so, under economic stress, revolution touches these countries as it is touching countries in all parts of the world.

What is needed today is international co-operation by world leaders or the League of Nations towards some plan that will revise the monetary and economic systems to the point of providing a decent living for every man, woman and child on earth.

These revolutions are not alone Argentine's business, or Peru's business or China's bussines. They are every-body's business. And just as international intervention saved post-war Germany, France and England from revolution, so must international co-operation be established to save half the world from revolution today.

In summarizing the world trade and money situation, Mr. Cromie declared, "Since 1870 the trade of the world has increased five times, the population of the world has doubled, the buying power and volume of business done has increased 50 times, yet metallic money only increased from G. $6,000,000,000 in 1870 to G. $10,000,000,000 today. There isn't money enough in the world to go round, and what little there is is being hoarded by nations that have it. If the world needs and wants trade, our bankers have got to get busy and provide some form of world credit or world token that will have international recognition so that nations may trade with each other".

All of which points to the high necessity for doing something about the China financial situation. Last year a commission of financial experts headed by Dr. Edwin Walter Kemmerer of Princeton University devoted much time and thought to China's financial problems and in due course presented the Chinese Government with the results of their survey in the form of numerous reports. As a matter of fact there was little new in these reports that the man-in-the-street did not already know. China's domestic currency system amounts to nothing more nor less than a gigantic swindle which victimizes the man at the bottom. The Chinese peasant slaves from morning till night and receives for his labor some pieces of depreciated copper. If he can manage to accumulate sufficient of them he receives in exchange some pieces of depreciated fractional silver coins, and if he is lucky enough to get sufficient of these small pieces of depreciated silver, he may exchange them for a silver dollar. And then he finds that his silver is based on the market value of a metal that has lost approximately half its purchasing power in respect to the rest of the world's currency. No wonder the Chinese peasant is a revolutionist and he will continue to be a revolutionist even to the extent of communism unless some means is devised to bring relief. And the currency situation is not the worst of it: China's taxation system is practically as bad, as the Kemmerer reports already published, have shown. Much of this problem, China will have to solve of her own accord, but in a larger sense, the China currency and accompanying economic complications are world problems that cannot escape serious international concern. The world war left economic and financial problems that forced all nations to action in order to prevent the strong from going down with the weak. The economic and financial problems existing throughout the Orient present an equally serious problem, with similar reasons for world concern. As oft repeated in these columns, the world financial leaders practically have reached the point where they will be forced to "save" China in order to save themselves. There is nothing mysterious regarding the reasons for what is now taking place on the New York and European stock exchanges. The slump which foolish optimists attribute to a "psychological situation," is due to a much deeper malady which strikes at the whole capitalistic system, and if the so-called capitalists cannot find a solution, there are some stern-visaged gentlemen in Moscow who are more than ready to undertake the job! In fact they are already at it!

A Movement to Ban Foreign Cereals?

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking says that drastic measures may have to be adopted by the Chinese Government against the importation of cereals from foreign countries. It is stated that a huge quantity of wheat has been dumped into the Chinese market from Russia during the past month. Owing to the bountiful crops in China this year, fear is entertained that an oversupply may reduce selling prices to figures too low and unremunerative for the farmers. However, no decision has yet been taken to enforce a ban against imports of foreign rice and wheat.

Missionary Murders, British Policy and the Communist Situation

THE murder of the two British women missionaries in Fukien province, Misses Eleanor Harrison and Edith Nettleton, which apparently occurred during the latter part of September, has deeply stirred the British communities in the Far East as well as the home people. In last week's issue of *The R w* there was a reference to editorial comment on the subject by the leading London newspapers, all of the editors pointing to the incident as an illustration of the insecurity which exists throughout the interior of the country, and declaring the futility of surrendering exterritoriality at this time. As to the details of the incident itself, a *euter* report from the British Legation in Peiping which appeared in the Shanghai newspapers on October 4 stated that the two women had been shot by their communist captors, but a later report, by *Reuters*, from Foochow which appeared in the newspapers on October 11 stated that the women had been beheaded. This report was based on information obtained from A. J. Martin, British Consul and the Rev. A. Sills of the Church Missionary Society, who stated that the women, after being held captive for three months in a communist lair in the mountains, and after being subjected to cold-blooded brutalities, were taken out and beheaded. This occurred after the communist band had been attacked by a rival gang. According to the version of the affair supplied by *Reuters*, Misses Harrison and Nettleton departed from the village of Chungan on June 26 on their way to Kienning, these towns being located on the headwaters of the Min River in northern Fukien province. Their purpose in going to Kienning was to join a group of some forty other missionaries of Amercan, British and other nationalities who had gathered at that place where they were awaiting transportation to Foochow. The American Consul, John J. Muccio and the British Consul, A. J. Martin had arranged transportation through the military lines for the party to travel from Kienning to Foochow.

All the other members of the missionary party succeeded in reaching Foochow safely with the exception of Misses Harrison and Nettleton, who were seized by a communist gang and carried into the mountains. The British Consul immediately notified the Chinese authorities at Foochow, but the general in charge there was powerless to do anything, because a rebel militarist, Gen. Liu Hsing-pan, who was in alliance with the Northern Military Coalition in Peiping, occupied all the territory along the Min river between the Government forces at Foochow and the communist gangs operating in the mountains in the north of the province. Gen. Lu had previously been in command at Foochow, but had rebelled and seized five members of the Fukien provincial government and retreated into the back country. Fighting between Gen. Lu's rebel troops and the loyal forces at Foochow has been in progress almost continuously since last June. The communists holding the women missionaries originally demanded a ransom of $100,000, according to a letter which they sent out during August. On Sept. 1, the so-called "International Red Labor Day," the communists held a trial and condemned both the women as agents of "imperalism." In order to intimidate their captives, the communists on one occasion shot one Chinese and beheaded three others before them. Soon after this the communists forced Misses Harrison and Nettleton to write another letter demanding $50,000 ransom and a few days later there was received in Foochow a parcel containing one of Miss Nettleton's fingers. All this time the British Consul, A. J. Martin and the heads of the Church Missionary Society at Foochow continued the negotiations through the mediation of a Chinese "go-between," and while reports are conflicting, it was stated on Sept. 7 that the communists had rejected an offer of a ransom of $10,000. Later, upon the advice of the home organization in London the full sum of $50,000 was authorized, but apparently this was too late. The *Reuter* report from Foochow on Oct. 10 alleged that the communists suspected treachery on the part of the "go-between" and executed the women in retaliation. It was also claimed that the communists desired to cause complications for the National Government, knowing that the murder would have the effect of stirring up deep resentment among Britons everywhere. After the execution the communists sent out a letter which contained the statement, "We have power to take you foreigners; to hold you; to ransom you and to kill you."

The communists were correct in the assumption that serious complications would follow, because Britons both in China and in England have been deeply stirred by the brutality. British resentment in China has taken three forms: attacks on the present conciliatory policy of the Labor Government, attacks on the Chinese National Government, and attacks on missionaries in general. One British writer demanded the immediate withdrawal of all British missionaries from China and the future concentration of their work in England "where it is more greatly needed and would be appreciated." Another British writer, the Rev. John Darroch, head of the Religious Tract Society of London, wrote a letter to the *North-China Daily News*, official British organ in Shanghai, wherein he strongly condemned Arthur Henderson, London Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Miles Lampson, Minister in Peiping, and A. J. Martin, British Consul at Foochow. This brought a reply from David Fraser, local correspondent of the *London Times*, who defended British officialsom, and placed the blame for the incident upon the missionaries themselves "who persist in remaining in dangerous areas despite the warning of the British consuls." Other newspaper contributors, most of them anonymous, demand that the British Government immediately discontinue its negotiations with the Chinese Government for a relinquishment of exterritoriality. As to the reactions of the British Government, a dispatch from Peiping, dated Oct. 11 stated that a strong protest would be lodged with the Chinese authorities. On Oct. 10 a special service was conducted at St. Bride's Church in London in memory of the

two missionary martyrs. The speaker at the service, the Rev. Wilson Cash declared, "these two women stand as a bulwark of Christianity against the tide of Bolshevism." Incidentally, the murder of these two women raises the number of missionary victims of Chinese communism and banditry to 41 killed and more than 100 held captive within a period of five years.

While there have as yet been no official reports from Nanking indicating that the British Government has lodged a protest over this latest communist atrocity, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a statement issued through the official *Kuo Min* news service on Oct. 13, expressed profound regret and promised that immediate steps would be taken by the Government for the punishment and complete suppressions of the outlaws. Said Dr. Wang, "The Chinese people are even more indignant over this outrage than are our British friends. The whole nation is one with me in extending heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of the deceased women. It is to be sincerely regretted that the indicent took place in the region controlled by the rebel Lu Hsin-ping, who had previously kidnapped six members of the Fukien provincial government when the Central Government was busily engaged in crushing the Northern rebellion. Now that the Northern rebellion has been successfully put down, the Government troops will be immediately released for the suppression of the communists and bandits and the extermination of the red menace."

That the Government is making a determined effort to suppress both the rebels and the communists in Fukien was indicated in the dispatch of two bombing planes to Foochow last week. The *Shun o* on Oct. 14 published a dispatch from Foochow stating that the rebel General Liu Hsing-ping had offered to surrender "on terms" but that the offer had been rejected, the Government demanding the immediate release of the five members of the Fukien provincial government who were taken captive by Gen. Lu last June. Admiral Yang Shu-chwang, head of the provincial government, stationed at Foochow, declared that the campaign "would be continued to a finish" as the offer of the rebels to surrender was deemed insincere.

The defeat of the Northern Shansi and Kuominchun rebels and their practical elimination from Honan, has served to concentrate attention on the Government's plans for a general campaign against the Red bandit and communist gangs operating in Hunan and Kiangsi provinces. Dr. Ida Kahn (Kang Cheng) well known Chinese woman physician, who is head of the Women's and Children's Hospital at Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province, in a letter to *The Review* which was dated Oct. 6 stated that "tens of thousands of communists had practically surrounded the city, and as a result all foreign women and children had been evacuated." Dr. Kahn also stated that thousands of the wealthier or propertied elements among the Chinese were also evacuating the district, most of them going to Kiukiang on the Yangtsze. Dr. Kahn's statement was corroberated from other sources, one dispatch on Oct. 14 stating that the Red forces had captured and partially destroyed the city of Kian, located on the Kan river to the south of Nanchang and that Nanchang was endangered by the same gangs of communists who had captured and partially burned Changsha, capital of Hunan province early last August. A further report from Nanchang, which appeared in the *N. C. D. N.* on Oct. 9 stated that the Red leaders Pan Teh-hwei, Chu Teh, Mao Tze-tung and Huang Kung-lueh, had moved their forces over into Kiangsi and were moving on Nanchang. This report stated that the small government force defending Nanchang had adopted new methods of taxation in order to raise funds for the purpose of defending the city. All property-owners were being compelled to contribute the equivalent of about three months' rent to the military forces. The provincial government "hoped to raise the sum of $400,000 in order to improve the fighting spirit of the soldiers."

The Japanese *Rengo* service, in a dispatch from Hankow, dated Oct. 14, stated that active preparations were being made in that city to launch a large scale drive into both Hunan and Kiangsi. Gen. Ho Cheng-chun, now in command at Hankow, announced his intention to send expeditionary forces into Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi immediately. The forces to be used in this campaign are now being transferred to Hankow from northern Honan where they have been engaged in the war against Feng Yu-hsiang's rebel Kuominchun troops.

Although the Soviet Government is now engaged in a conference with representatives of the Chinese Government for the purpose of settling problems outstanding between the two governments, the official organs of the Soviet Government and the Third International continue to boast of the successes of their Red allies in China. The publication, "*International Press Correspondence*, issued by the Third International from an address in Berlin, in its issues of September 18 and 25, told of continued Red gains in South China, while at the same time lambasting the Nanking Government and the Powers for their alleged cruelties in retaliating against the communist occupation and atrocities at Changsha. An appeal was issued to Red interests throughout the world to rally to the support of the "comrades" in China.

Karakhan and the Chang-Chiang Agreement

IT was only two days following the announcement that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang definitely intended to actively intervene in the politico-military situation in North China, that Karakhan, head of the Far Eastern section of the Soviet Foreign Office declared his intention of formally opening the Sino-Russian conference in Moscow. Moh Teh-hui, and the other Chinese delegates had been killing time in Moscow for practically five months trying to induce the Russians to agree to a formal opening of the conference, hence it must have been more than a coincidence that Karakhan should have announced his intention to open that conference almost simultaneously with the announcement of Mukden's intentions to intervene on the side of the National Government. Just what happened in Moscow in the few hours following the receipt of the news of Mukden's intention to intervene, naturally is not known outside of Sino-Russian diplomatic circles, but that something important did happen goes without saying. Moh Teh-hui went to Moscow with definite instructions to discuss the problem of the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway and nothing else. Karakhan refused to agree to a consideration of C. E. R. questions unless China would also agree to discuss at the same time the larger questions dealing with a resumption of trade and diplomatic relations. The National Government refused to ratify the so-called Habarovsk Protocol which was signed under military pressure by the Manchurian delegates at the conclusion of the Sino-Russian war in North Manchuria last year. Karakhan was equally insistent that the Habarovsk Protocol must be carried out in letter and spirit and while the official text of that protocol has never been published, it is popularly supposed to contain clauses binding China to resume full diplomatic

relations with the Moscow Government. The National Government indicated its displeasure over the Habarovsk Protocol by refusing to ratify it and in the further action of insisting upon the dismissal of the Manchurian officials who signed it.

The *Central Daily News*, official organ of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at Nanking, on Oct. 5, published a long discussion of the Sino-Russian situation, in the course of which it was stated that Russia had given up her insistence upon a strict observance of the Habarovsk Protocol, hence as a result the Chinese Government had voluntarily consented to a discussion of matters pertaining to diplomatic and trade relations. The editorial also stated that "owing to territorial propinquity, with a common border extending for thousands of miles, the two nations could not afford to permanently sever relations. The Chinese and Russians were constantly in contact in the regions adjacent to their common boundary, despite the severance of diplomatic relations. Also, it was a fact that since the severance of relations the Soviet Government had sent secret agents throughout Chinese territory for the purpose of creating disturbances and furthering Soviet influence among the Chinese masses. While the Chinese Government must adopt drastic measures to suppress communistic disturbances, diplomatic means must also be used to prevent Soviet intrigue on Chinese soil. Therefore, at this juncture, "it is not particularly objectionable for China to consent to discuss the resumption of trade and diplomatic relations at the forth coming conference." In reference to questions concerning the administration of the C. E. R., the organ of the Central Executive Committee at Nanking declared that China must insist upon her right to purchase the railway as the only definite means of destroying this "hot-bed of communistic intrigue on Chinese soil. Pressure must be brought to bear on the Soviet Government to prevent the utiltization of the C. E. R. for purposes of communistic propaganda or for the political purposes of the Soviet Government. China must demand that her officials have a large share in the control of the railway in order to prevent the Soviet from monopolizing the funds for ulterior purposes. Chinese officials must demand absolutely equal rights and oppose the arrogant attitude of the Soviet officials."

The Soviet Spell in China
—Irish Weekly Independent (Dublin)

This editorial from the official organ of the Kuomintang Party at Nanking indicates that a compromise may have been reached between the two countries, because the Moscow Conference was officially opened on October 11. However, Karakhan's arrogant speech at the opening of the Conference, which was telegraphed to the Shanghai newspapers on October 13, through the medium of the German *Trans-Ocean Kuo-Min* news service, did not hint at any compromise. Karakhan declared flatly that the Conference was being convened on the basis of the Habarovsk Protocol and that the principles of that Protocol would guide the discussions. However, there is a strong probability that Karakhan was talking for home consumption, hence could not admit that a compromise had been reached. His exact words were, "Together with the agreements of 1924 (Peking and Mukden), the Soviet Government considers the Habarovsk Protocol the most important act regulating the present relations between the Soviet Union and China and constituting the basis for the conference which we are opening today. We hope that the Chinese delegation will start work with the recognition, together with us, that the Peking and

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Between the Millstones
—Morris in the Asheville "Times."

Mukden agreements of 1924 and the Habarovsk Protocol of 1929, defining the existing relations between our countries, are international acts which define the larger basis for the final settlement, in the spirit of friendship and full equality, of all questions of Soviet-Chinese relations and by which the conference will be guided. Strict execution of the obligations undertaken by both parties in the three acts mentioned above, will promote and strengthen good neighborly relations between the two countries as well as the work of our conference. I hope to hear that the Delegate (Moh The-hui) of the Chinese Republic agrees with me on this point." Moh Teh-hui in his response to this challenge of Karakhan did not mention the Habarovsk Protocol and only referred to the 1924 agreements as providing a basis for friendly relations between the two countries. Concluding Mr. Moh, declared that "there should be no doubt that every treaty *lawfully concluded* between China and the Soviet Union meets on the part of China with invariable observance which is a natural international obligation."

Russia's Need of Uncle Sam

Soviet Russia: "What I want is your money, not your government."
—Irish "Weekly Independent" (Dublin).

Aside from these statements of Karakhan and Moh Teh-hui and the comment of the official organ of the Central Party Headquarters at Nanking, there is a general feeling in Chinese circles that the Soviets decided to modify their policy toward China immediately upon receipt of the information that Mukden was planning intervention on behalf of Nanking and that this meant the collapse of the Yen-Feng-Wang "Government" in Peiping. Moscow had been betting on the defeat of Gen. Chiang Kai--shek and the collapse of the National Government, hence was basing her hopes on the coming in of a regime that would be more favorable to the Soviet. The Red Russian invasion of Chinese territory last year, including the bombing, looting and burning of dozens of Chinese border towns, was a blow at the National Government, the object being to prevent Manchuria from sending forces south of the Great Wall for the purpose of assisting Nanking in suppressing the original Feng rebellion in Honan at that time. But while the Red troops, plus the Red bandit gangs operating on Chinese soil, were successful in devastating the Chinese border districts, Stalin the Russian dictator ran up against the Kellogg Pact, and a threatened international investigation which forced him to withdraw his troops and also prevented him from repeating the adventure when Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang decided to assist Nanking this year. Moscow, therfore, apparently decided to recognize actualities and do business with the hated National Government which Soviet intrigue had failed to overthrow.

Of direct interest in connection with the present Sino-Soviet negotiations in Moscow is a trial now proceeding in Harbin which had its origin in the North Manchurian complications of last year. Several weeks ago the Chinese military authorities atHailar on the western branch of the C. E. R. arrested a Russian named Moses Zooch (or Juch), who was alleged to have been the leader of the band of Soviet raiders equipped with machine-guns who were responsible for the massacre of Chinese and Russian settlers in the Three Rivers District, located to the north of the C. E. R. tracks in the so-called Barga area of Heilungkiang province. Zooch who is now known to be an agent of the Soviet "G. P. U." or secret police, apparently thought that Soviet iufluence in North Manchuria would be sufficient to protect him against Chinese molestation, had ventured into Chinese territory last July. He was recognized by the Chinese authorities, immediately arrested and taken to Harbin where he is now in jail. The SovietConsul-General in Harbin immediately protested against Zooch's arrest and according to report has been able to bring sufficient pressure to prevent him being brought to trial. The Chinese authorities, however, seem determined to proceed with the case and according to latest information have definitely proved that Zooch was one of the leaders of the Soviet band which was sent into Chinese territory by Gen. Blucher (Galens) during the course of the complications. This band was responsible for the raiding of numerous villages and the massacres of several hundred Chinese andRussian settlers, including men, women and children. According to authoritative reports from neutral sources of information in Harbin, Zooch originally served with Baron Ungern in the campaign into Mongolia several years ago, but later joined the Bolsheviks and while living in Hailar assisted in the arrest of several of the followers of Ungern. In August, 1929 he organized a hunting party into Mongolia and induced a certain Dutoff to accompany him. Dutoff ran into a red-guard outpost and was arrested and taken to Dauria and Chita for trial. When being examined, he recognized Zooch among the G. P. U. agents and then realized he had been the victim of a frame-up, and that Zooch was really a Soviet agent operating in Chinese territory

for the purpose of tipping off the Soviet regarding the activities of Russian emigrees (Whites) whom the Reds suspected of intrigue. Since Zooch's arrest and incarceration at Harbin he has been recognized by several of the survivors of the Red raids of last year. Two survivors of the raids on the village of Tinihe, where the Soviet raiders massacred some 80 of the male citizens, including all boys over the age of 15, have definitely identified him as one of the leaders of the gang. In view of rumors which are in circulation in North China alleging that the Soviet Government is bringing strong pressure to prevent Zooch from coming to trial and have even attempted to bribe the Chinese court authorities, there is hope that the National Government as well as the Manchurian authorities at Mukden, will interest themselves in the case and insist upon justice being meted out to this secret agent of the Moscow Government who was responsible for acts of unparalleled barbarism which shocked the entire world.

First Steps Toward Political Reconstruction

According to a Peiping report published in Shanghai on Oct. 13, the three leaders active in the recent rebellion against the Central Government, Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang and Wang Ching-wei, had issued a circular telegram wherein they expressed agreement with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's program, and in consequence were willing to retire. There has, however, been no official confirmation of this report from Nanking.

A *Reuter* report from Peiping on Oct. 15 stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's troops were continuing their advance into Hopei (Chihli) province and shortly would control all territory to the north of the Yellow river.

The *Kuo Min* (official) news service on Oct. 15 stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was sending four separate armies north of the Yellow river to assist Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in clearing out the Kuominchun rebel forces north of the river. These forces would be placed under the command of the Mukden leader.

The *Sin Wan Pao* stated on Oct. 17 that Gen. Shih Yu-shan, former Kuominchun leader, who recently rejoined the Government, was advancing his troops into Shansi province for the purpose of ousting Yen Hsi-shan. Feng Yu-hsiang disavowed any connection with this movement, claiming he had resigned. An unconfirmed report from Tientsin stated that Wang Ching-wei and other Kuomintang "outs" formerly connected with the rebel administration in Peiping had arrived in Tientsin for a trip abroad.

GEN. Chiang Kai-shek's return to Nanking on October 10 has been responsible for a number of definite moves in the direction of political reconstruction and while most of the moves, with the exception of the fixing of November 12 as the date for the convocation of the Fourth Plenary Congress of the Kuomintang, are still paper declarations, they have had the effect of stimulating the entire country with hopes for a period of peace. The decision to convene the Fourth Plenary Congress of the Kuomintang was made by the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee on October 9, the following being listed as the most important matters to be considered,

1—Calling of the People's National Convention.
2—Enforcement of the newnational tariff and abolition of likin.
3—Consider foreign policy of the Government for 1931.
4—Revision of program for Political Tutelage Period.
5—Reorganization of the State Council.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

The President's declarations outlining thefutureplans of the Government, which have inspired the entire country with renewed hope for peace and national unification were issued on October 11 and 14, the first being in the form of a manifesto to the people wherein Gen. Chiang outlined five urgent post- war tasks upon which he declared the Government must immediately concentrate its attention. These tasks in the order in which he listed them are,

1—Eradication of communism and banditry.
2—Rehabilitation of national finance.
3—Development of an honest and efficient governmental administration.
4—Development of productive enterprises.
5—Enforcement of local autonomy throughout the country.

In connection with the issuance of the manifesto, Gen. Chiang stated his belief that China had fought her last civil war and that the period of peaceful cooperation of all political interests for the common good had finally arrived. He deplored that national reconstruction had been delayed and obstructed and the people subjected to serious suffering because of the rebellions of the warlords and depredations of the communists, but expressed his firm conviction that the suppression of the present rebellion would result in an era of peace and the development of permanent national unity. He spoke feelingly of the sacrifices of the soldiers at the front, the hardships they had undergone and of the acute sufferings of the people as a result of the ravages of the rebels and communist bandits, all of which had caused a general depression in trade and industry. He promised that the Central government authorities would exert their utmost for the realization of various political reforms and urged the people to make a concerted effort to consolidate national unification which had been won at such a heavy price.

In the statement issued on October 14, Gen. Chiang further amplified the manifesto issued on October 11 and elaborated his views on the question of national unity and preservation of peace. He declared that the Government was prepared to receive and act upon suggestions and plans for political reform, but any threat of force would not be tolerated. The consolidation of national unity, without which peace and tranqullity is impossible, made necessary the development of a strong public opinion representing the collective

efforts and ideas of the people. Of special significance was his declaration regarding the possible attempt of anyone in the future to use forceful methods. He declared that the Government was prepared to welcome and follow as far as possible the views of the people, in so far as those views did not conflict with the Three Principles and the fundamentals of national reconstruction. Any threat of force, however, would not be countenanced, and any violation of the fundamental principles would be looked upon as sedition and rebellion. Apparently, in answer to recent attacks on the Kuomintang and its Policy, Gen. Chiang declared that the Party would follow the teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and would carry out the Political Tutelage Program in order to pave the way for democracy. He stated emphatically that it never had been the policy of the Party to ignore public opinion or to deny the right of any qualified citizen to participate in public affairs. However, the Three Principles and the general procedure of national reconstruction were fundamental from the standpoint of the reconstruction of the State, hence could not be altered.

The texts of the two declarations, as issued through the official *Kuo-Min* news service, were as follows:

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FIVE POST-WAR TASKS FOR THE COUNTRY

(1).—*Complete Eradication of Communism and Banditry*: When military operations at the front were most critical, the Communist menace became virulent. Engaged as we were with the rebel units, the Government forces were not in a position to cope with the marauders, whose devastations constituted a source of the acutest suffering to our compatriots. Now that the military expedition is drawing to an end, extermination of banditry and pacification of the country must naturally receive first attention. As soon as the war is over, the Government must assume full responsibility for planning as well as rigorous prosecution of the bandit-suppression campaign. Besides dividing the entire country into separate bandit-suppression districts, each to be in charge of a bandit-suppression commander who will be held responsible for the eradication of the marauders within his jurisdiction; a joint bandit-suppression campaign will also be launched, so that banditry may be completely uprooted. Within three months, or at most six months, from the conclusion of the military expedition, complete eradication of banditry will be effected. In the meantime, strict registration of households as well as the system whereby inhabitants of a certain district will be held jointly responsible for the actions of any of their members, will also be introduced and enforced so as to make it impossible for marauders to take refuge.

(2).—*Rehabilitation of National Finances*: The enforcement within a specified time limit of the budgetary system, and the new accounting and auditing systems was decided upon long ago by the Central Authorities. Due however to the regional unruliness of various warlords and the successive revolts against the Government, these plans have not yet materialized. With peace and national unification restored, not only will these vitally important requirements be rigidly enforced, but strict publicity of all national and local Government accounts will also be introduced. Other important financial reforms, such as the unification of the national currency and the abolition of likin will also be carried out within the shortest possible time.

(3).—*Evolution of a Clean and Efficient Government Administration*: The main defects of officialdom today are (1) lethargy and inefficiency; and (2) corruption. The former is due to ambiguous demarcation of the powers and responsibilities of the various officials; and the latter is attributable to the fact that evil practices long chronic in the body politic can not be wiped out at once. This has been a disappointment to the people and a blot on the National Revolution. The administrative system must therefore be revised and improved; and political responsibility clearly defined so that the line of demarcation between the jurisdictions of various Government organs will be clear and indisputable. The system of supervision and impeachment of Government officials guilty of corruption will be vigourously enforced in order to eradicate corruption in officialdom.

(4).—*Economic Development*: As a result of the economic exploitations of foreign imperialism in the past and the successive revolts of the reactionaries, the people have suffered grievously and various economic enterprises in the country are now on the verge of total collapse. To facilitate economic development, foreign capital must be invited on honourable terms in accordance with the National Reconstruction Program of the late Party leader. The purposes for which such foreign capital is to be used should, however, be strictly confined to the development of means of communications, water conservancy, development of agriculture and mining promotion of other basic industries of the country.

(5).—*Enforcement of the District Autonomy System*: The enforcement of the system of District Autonomy, as advocated by the late Party Leader, is indeed the only road to the realization of real democracy. While the enforcement of the system is expressly called for in the Political Tutelage Program and has also been repeatedly ordered by the Government, the results so far achieved are however far from satisfactory. With the liquidation of the rebellion, efforts must be concentrated on the enforcement of this all-important system that the Period of Political Tutelage may be complete and the way to democracy opened.

What I have mentioned above is, in my opinion, the minimum requirement of the Government. Only when it succeeds in their realization, will it have carried out its primary duties to the people.

In conclusion, I would like to call the attention of my compatriots to the fact that it is the people who constitute the nucleus of the country. Only when the entire people identify themselves with the affairs of the country can the enemies of the nation be prevented from doing mischief; and it is not until the entire people have a correct conception of the political situation can the political administration be set on the right course.

It is to the indifference of the people; to the waiving of their inherent right as well as responsibility to direct and supervise over the political administration, and to their lack of discernment between the rebellious and the loyal that the short-comings in the political administration in the past may in part be ascribed.

Our Republic has gone through nineteen years of storm and strife. From now on, all our compatriots must realize that in the affairs of the country, every person shares responsibility. Upon their collective exertions will depend the success of the new era before the elimination of the evil heritage of the past.

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PRESERVATION OF PEACE AND NATIONAL UNITY

The object of the National Revolution, as is known to all, is to eliminate Militarism, consolidate national unity and effect the reconstruction of the State on the basis of the Three People's Principles to the end that China may be elevated to a position of independence and equality in the family of nations. The Government has, therefore, ever since the conclusion of the Northern Punitive Expedition (1928), consistently adhered to the policy of peace and national unification. Formidable as they once appeared, the successive rebellions against the Government during the past two years for the disturbance of peace and national unity have one after another been successfully put down. This shows that the fundamental policy of the Party reflects the general desire of the people.

National unity and peace are mutually dependent one upon the other for their preservation: unless the former is consolidated, the latter will be precarious. It is only when the entire people understand the true meaning of peace, can national unity be consolidated. In view of the eagerness with which the people are yearning for peace, I deem it an opportune moment to explain to our compatriots what I consider to be the most effective means of realizing that aspiration.

(Continued on next page 267)

Indian Nationalist Non-Participation in Proposed Round-Table Conference

The following is a symposium of views expressed by prominent Indian writers on present conditions in India and its relations to the British Empire in general.

BY DR. TARAKNATH DAS

THE LONDON Round Table Conference will be held without the representation of the Indian Nationalists, belonging to the All India National Congress Party, which represents the vast majority of the politically conscious Indian people. It may be safely asserted that unless the British Government makes such concessions as will be regarded as adequate, granting the substance of freedom of India within the British Empire, there is very little chance of its success. It has been already reported that a large number of the Indian representatives to the Round Table Conference will make a demand for "dominion status" and many of the delegates representing Indian Princes will support this stand. It is expected that many Indian liberals and moderate nationalists—such as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Jinnah and others—would not be a party to any agreement unless substantial concessions are made to India by the British government. They know well that the Indian people will not extend their support to any agreement which will not insure Indian Freedom.

Indian Revolutionists Becoming More Impatient

While arrangements for the Round Table Conference in London are in progress, it is evident that Indian revolutionists who believe in achieving Indian independence by all possible means, are becoming more impatient and violent; and lately terrorist methods have been frequently applied in various parts of India, especially in Bengal Bombay and the Punjab. One may summarise the political ideals and tendencies of those belonging to various schools of Indian nationalists in the following way: The *right*, represented by the Indian Liberals will demand dominion status. The *centre*, the majority of the Congress Party, will hold to the demands made by Gandhi and his co-workers. The *left*, Indian republicans within the Congress Party and others elsewhere, will openly work for separation of India from the British Empire and the establishment of the Republic of the United States of India. *The future of India is with the republicans, who are opposed to granting any special privilege to Great Britain in matters of trade and finance, but will offer equal opportunity for all nations on the basis of reciprocity.*

British statesmen, even a section of the Tories, as represented by the *Times* (London) are supporting the proposed Round Table Conference, with the express purpose that it may result in checking the march of Indian nationalism and strengthen the British hold in India, politically, economically and commercially, through friendly understanding, to be secured by making some concessions to the Indian public. *It may be safely predicted that the net result of the conferene will be that the British Government will be forced to make some concessions, but this will not check the movement for Indian Independence.* To check the Boer opposition to the British rule and the South African nationalist movment, the British Government gave dominion status to the Union of South Africa. Such personalities as Generals Botha and Smuts and others, for a time maintained their ascendency; but the Boer nationalists came to power and General Hertzog, during the last Imperial Conference, extracted a tacit guarantee of South Africa's right to secession. Similarly, *the ultimate solution of the present Indo-British conflict will be brought about through Britain's acknowledgement of India's right to be free and independent. Ultimately India will assert this right and establish a Federated Republic of the United States of India.*

The Chasm Between India and Britain

Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues in prison, including Mrs. Naidu, gave the final reply on the 5th of September. *They intimated that they saw no meeting ground between the Congress (Indian nationalists) and the Government.* This reply made clear that unless the British Government acknowledge India's right to secession, the Indian nationalists, under the leadership of the All India National Congress, will continue the fight. However it was explictly stated in the reply that "*Congress does not desire to harm a single legitimate interest by whomsoever it may have been acquired. It has no quarrel with Englishmen as such, but it resents with all the moral strength at its command, the* intolerable British domination....." Therefore, it is evident that because Gandhi and others refused to surrender the nationalist demand, the peace parley promoted by Indian moderate nationalists. supported by the British Government, had to be abandoned.

While the British official report places all the blame for the failure of the peace parley on Gandhi and his colleagues for their uncompromising attitude, it has already nominated Indian delegates who are to participate at the Round Table Conference. It is interesting to notice that British "die-hards" in Great Britain and India have begun to demand that the All India National Congress should be suppressed and its funds be confiscated by the Government.

After intensive study and careful observation, I have come to the conclusion that all far-sighted statesmen of all independent nations are more interested in India's asserting the right to be free and independent outside of the British Empire, than merely securing dominion status. Because the Republic of the United States of India, outside the British Empire, will become a very significant factor in world politics and it will further the cause of world peace by checking the predatory activities of British Imperialism, in all parts of the world, especially in Asia.

No Civil Government in India

Virtually there is no Civil Government in India and to all intents and purposes the country is ruled by the military and the police. Furthermore the Viceroy is using his extraordinary power and is governing the country by issuing ordinances. These ordinances are to destroy the freedom of press, assembly, and political organization.

It should be noted that in India singing national songs is regarded as spreading sedition; wearing Gandhi cap and wearing "Khaddar dress" (dress made of home-spun cloth) is sedition; displaying Indian national flag is sedition. In short anything that may be regarded as harboring and manifesting a spirit of patriotism is regarded as sedition; and Indian patriots are being put in prison after mock-trials.

It is clear now that the British Government has at last thrown off the mask and has declared the whole Indian Nationalist movement an unlawful movement promoting sedition. It has declared the All India National Congress working Committee as "an unlawful assembly" and arrested and imprisoned Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, its Acting President and Dr. Syed Mahmud, the Secretary, on the charge of belonging to an unlawful assembly and advocating Civil Disobedience, picketing and non-payment of taxes, which has promoted organized defiance to the established authority in India and for spreading disaffection among Indian police and army by commanding the Indian soldiers who refused to fire upon unarmed Indians at Peshawar, where literally hundreds of Indians were wounded by the British military, and scores were killed.

There is not the least doubt that the majority of the Indian people are supporting the All India National Congress; and the British Government in India, to uphold its absolute authority in the country has decided to penalise the majority of a nation of more than 320 millions. This is possibly the most colossal blunder on the part of British statesmen. No government can survive when it loses the confidence of the people and depends solely upon brute force. The act of the British Government in India has aided the cause of defiance to the existing laws and hundreds of thousands of Indians are willing to face prison and other hardships while tens of thousands of Indian political offenders are crowding Indian jails. *Today there is the same spirit in India as there was in the United States of America, when John Adams advised the American public to defy British laws which infringed their rights.*

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The Soul of India in Revolt

BY RASH BEHARI BOSE

According to information from India, the British are clamping the lid of repression down tighter and promulgating further repressive ordinances. Arrests have trebled during the last month, women being jailed in larger numbers and longer prison sentences with hard labor imposed. Matters have come to such a pass that the Government have been forced to release ordinary prisoners before the expiry of their terms in order to make room for political prisoners in jails. Magistrates under the special

authority invested in them are making the use of national emblems illegal. In some districts, the flying of the national flag has been forbidden; in others, the wearing of a Gandhi cap (that is, a cap like the one which Gandhi wears) is treated as a seditious offence; while in others, the singing of patriotic songs has been banned. The British magistrates are imposing more deterrent sentences on those arrested for picketing or for parading and making demonstrations in favor of prohibition and the non-purchase of British goods. With the gathering of momentum by the national movement, the official repression is rising to its highest pitch.

The people are meeting the extension of repression with a more intensive boycott of British goods, so much so that the British imports have fallen by more than sixty per cent when compared with the figures of the same period last year. Indian merchants have cancelled their order for British goods, and begun to withdraw their deposits from British banks. They are now considering the establishment of an Exchange Bank to handle exchange business which was hitherto done through the British Exchange Bank.

Formerly jail was a place of terror and shame, but it has now become a place of pilgrimage and honor. Indian nationalists are vieing with one another to go to this place of honor. Arrested persons when brought before the judges decline to take part in the judicial proceedings and announce that they do not recognise the authority of the British judges. They return facetious replies to the judges and take their sentences with a mock bow and a smile, while several score have been sentenced for contempt of court.

The soul of India has risen in revolt, and no amount of persecution, prosecution, repression and oppression can retard its onward march any more. Death or Liberty is our motto. And when we have paid the necessary sacrifices, victory will be ours. Bande Mataram.

A Comparison with Egypt

Egypt has been called the throat of the British Empire, because the Suez canal is a vital connection between Britain and the Far East. Egyptian air stations today form a very important link in the system of imperialist air forces. Egypt is essential to the scheme of British control of African territory from the Cape to Cairo, and through Egypt the vast area of the Sudan with its immense possibilities of Exploitation was conquered and can be held. Egypt is on the way to India. Hence she can be allowed to enjoy only that much independence which will not jeopardise John Bull's imperialistic interests. In other words, Egypt must remain permanently under the controlling influence of Britain! Premier MacDonald is a socialist. But his socialism has been infected with the virus of imperialism, so far as subject countries are concerned. Have not Downing Street, the responsibility of a far-flung Empire, the gestures of war-lords, the wire-pulling of cotton kings, the tangled web of the interests of the City of London set the vogue for him? He is the chief servant of the State and the State is organised force. To the challenges of Egyptian nationalism Ramsay MacDonald has no answer different from the old answer of Rome. Whoever, whatever threatens power has to go under the wheel and be crushed. This is the maxim of the British imperialists not only in Egypt but in India and other subject countries also, groaning under the iron heels of John Bull. The paradox in Egypt remains unsolved. Will the warships sent there bring it any nearer solution? The Egyptian youth chained and flogged weighs heavily upon the conscience of mankind. The call to freedom is an irrepressible call, for it comes only to those who have the spirit of the unconquerable.

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India and the Second International

BY V. CHATTOPADHYAYA

The great imperialist war rendered at least one service to the working class and to the colonial peoples. It ruthlessly tore off the mask that had been worn for decades by the social democrats and clearly revealed the fact that beneath the strong language and revolutionary phraseology which they adopted at their International Congresses they were steadily drifting towards becoming the supporters and administrators of the interests of the imperialist States.

The culmination has now been reached by the leaders of the Second International at the session of the Executive held in Berlin on May 11-12, and the resolution passed on India and the so-called appeal to the workers of Russia have shown them up even to their own rank-and-file once for all as the lackeys of the imperialist exploiters and the agents and abettors of imperialist war.

The next development with regard to the colonial question took place at the international congress at Stuttgart (August 18 to 25, 1907) where Ramsay MacDonald played an important part in the discussion on the possibilities of a civilizing colonial policy under a Socialist regime. The English delegation, including Ramsay MacDonald, presented the following resolution with regard to the British rule in India:

> "Considering that it is in accordance with the ideal of a true social order that no people should be subjected to a despotic or tyrannical form of government, the Congress expresses its conviction that the maintenance of British rule in India is a real misfortune for India and is opposed in the highest degree to the best interests of that country, and it declares it to be the duty of all friends of freedom in the whole world to advance the movement which has for its aim the liberation of the inhabitants of the unhappy land constituting one-fifth of the human race."

But this resolution on India was not voted upon because it had not been previously presented to the International Bureau. The President, however, declared that the tendency of this resolution was accepted both by the Bureau and by the Congress.

But the same Ramsay MacDonald voted at Stuttgart for the resolution on the colonial question which had been submitted by the majority of the Colonial Question which began thus:

> "This Congress declares that the value or necessity of colonies in general—especially for the working class—has been strongly exaggerated. But it does not reject in principle and for all time every colonial policy, as this may have a civilizing influence under a socialist regime."

The "Colonial Legacy" of Britain

The resolution which was defended by MacDonald was ultimately rejected by 127 votes to 108 in favor of the final resolution adopted, which runs thus:

> "The Congress declares that capitalist colonial policy in its innermost essence of necessity leads to the enslavement of the colonized areas. The civilizing mission which capitalist society professes serves only as a cover for the thirst for exploitation and for conquest. Only a Socialist society will first offer all nations the possibility of full cultural development."

Both MacDonald and Vandervelde, the future imperialist ministers, voted ultimately for the final resolution, but the policy they represented has now been carried into practice in the Second International.

It was Varenne, the French Social Democrat who initiated and perfected the regime of terror and oppression in Indo-China. It is the Dutch social democrats that have helped the imperialist Government of Holland to suppress with brutality the risings of the Indonesian people in 1925-1926. Vieming, the Dutch social democrat, laid down the policy of his party in a pamphlet which has been sold through the party apparatus and in which it is declared "That Indonesians are not yet ripe for self-government and that when the Socialist Party comes in power it will have to accept the colonial legacy." The social democrats of Belgium are themselves engaged in colonial exploitation in colonial exploitation in the Congo through plantations and other companies whose profits, squeezed out of the blood and sweat of Negro slaves, find their way into the coffers of the Party.

But there is no country in which social imperialism has taken up "the colonial legacy," to use the phrase of Mr. Vieming, with such gusto as Great Britain. Under no Conservative imperialist government have there been more hangings and shootings, more frequent use of bombing planes, machine guns and tanks, more drastic suppression of the freedom of speech, press and assembly, more political prisoners in jail, more corruption of working class leaders than under the government of Ramsay MacDonald and the British Labor Party, which is the main pillar of the Second International.

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Indian Leader Released From Jail, Still Defiant

A *Reuter* telegram from Allahabad, October 13 quoted Pandit Jawaharial Nehru, upon his release from jail after serving a sentence of six months imprisonment for abetting the manufacture of contraband salt as saying: "The first phase of the great struggle has ended. The second stage is now beginning,"

(Continued on page 259)

Three Nights at the Dog-race Course

BY T. P. YANG

SHANGHAI is a gambling city and gambling is held both as legal and illegal. It is said that one table of mah-jong is alright for fun in any one room in any hotel. But two tables are held as gambling. Wheels, "Hua-huei" (花會) and lotteries are illegal, and according to law they are prohibited and both promoters and gamblers are liable to be arrested and fined and imprisoned. Garcia's case served as a very good example. Horse racing, dog racing and Hai-alai are licensed, or at least approved by the authorities, whether consular or municipal. In the trial of Garcia's case, controversy arose as to why the wheel gamblers and promoters were arrested, while the dog race management was promoting its races as usual. Both the wheel and the dog race are betting on chances. It is really a great wonder why in one case the management was arrested, prosecuted, fined and imprisoned while in the other case the management was left free at large. Furthermore, if the authorities considered the dog-racing as legal, then why was it that the Municipal Council served a notice to both Luna Park and the Stadium to shorten the number of their meetings from two to one a week, threatening to withdraw all police protection in case the warning was not complied with. If dog races are legal, then the management can operate the races as many times as they wish. If they are not legal, then they ought to be totally suppressed. This is something that the writer cannot understand. After all, Shanghai is a city of contradictions.

Without an "old hand" to serve as a guide, one cannot gain admittance into any wheel house. But it is not true with the licensed gambling courses. The writer is not interested in horse racing as it has a long period of history in other countries and also a comparatively long period in China. It was the dog races that drew many protests from the Chinese government as well as from the people. All possible forms of advertisements have been used by the management so that the dates of meetings can be notified to everybody. It is the hope of the management to rally as many attendants as possible and therefore all sorts of transportation facilities have been resorted to. In the April and May tram strike, big house removing cars were used to carry the public to the courses free of charge, provided one was in possession of an entrance ticket. When the courses were first established in China, an entrance ticket of one or two dollars was required for admittance. But now so many complimentary tickets are given out (in order to induce everybody to go there) that the public practically does not need to buy any tickets. If one wishes to ride in a car, the entrance ticket is provided by the garage. Of course garages are well supplied with all these complimentary tickets. If one wants to be more economical by riding in a tram car, he can buy such complimentary tickets for one or two dimes after he comes off the tram. This still gives some limit to persons who go to the courses. At the Stadium, there is practically no limit. Before going to the Stadium, the writer asked his friend to get some complimentary tickets. That friend assured the writer that it was not necessary. When he came to the entrance, surely there was no one there to collect the entrance tickets. It is significant that the management practically allows everybody to go in and thus a chance to is given everybody to gamble.

"Tips" to Fortune

Records of races were printed in full in the program at every meeting. It tells everything about the dogs, their sexes, their numbers in the traps and even their color, their best times and, most important of all the "myterious tips." When entering the courses, one will see that practically everybody has such a copy of "tips"in their hands. Such "tips" cost thirty cents per copy. If the gamblers are asked to buy some worthy literature with this small sum of money, probably they will not do it. But they are willing to buy these "tips". It seems that all their fortunes lie in that small wonderful book. That big running dog in Neon Light is surely a splendid and beautiful picture. But that is only the sign of a race course! Bright, incandescent lamps illuminate everything and when one has entered there he does not feel it to be night time—the time he ought to go to bed and have a needed rest. If one is hungry, one needs not worry at all. Buffets are attached to every course, except that one has to pay a little bit higher than at regular restaurants. As regards management, all are satisfactory in the sense that all of them are scientifically managed. Take for instance, the number of tickets sold of the different numbers of dogs and the dividends for the winning and placed dogs. All are calculated within a very short lapse of time—about one minute. In order to avoid crowding, many counters are used and an efficient staff employed. Pari-mutuel win tickets are separated from the pari-mutuel place. Five dollar tickets are separated from the two dollars. At the Canidrome, besides the pari-mutuel win and place events, they have alsothe so-called "double-events" and "cash sweeps." When the courses were first put in operation, the minimum charge per ticket was five dollars. Later on, a two dollar ticket came out for those who could not buy the five dollar tickets. Still later, but only for a short time, a one-dollar ticket came out for those who could not even buy the two dollar tickets. Through strong protests made by public bodies, the one-dollar ticket was withdrawn this is strong evidence that the management wishes to draw everybody into the whirlpool of gambling.

One thing which cannot be found elsewhere in Shanghai can be found here. There is absolute equality of all nationalities. Englishmen, Americans, French, are not given the first preference to buy tickets. Nor are the Japanese. An old Chinese of country type with a long pigtail on his back pushed forward with a white girl to buy tickets and the old man got it before the girl did. All are equally treated. Foreigners and Chinese have the same chance. The writer only wishes that the management would exclude the Chinese from these courses as they used to do in other clubs.

When entering the Courses one will find men and women of all nationalities. Some are wandering around, some are looking at the tips in their hands, some are crowding at the dog kennels seeking their best dog, some are crowding at the counters to buy tickets and some are sitting on the grand stands waiting for the races. Although one can find people of different nationalities here one will find that the majority of them are Chinese, about 90%.

The biggest fools are the dogs. Every time they run, they run at their best after the electrified rabbit, which is always running ahead of them while the public gambles at that minute. Flat races may be too monotonous, so hurdles and steeplechases are added to change the air. The scenes of the races are indeed very exciting. One gains and loses usually within one minute. The expression of the face will tell one whether the player wins or loses. When one loses, the expression on his or her face look decidedly bad and serious.

A study of the number of tickets and courses sold will tell us to what an extent money changes hands and how much goes to the pockets of the management.

A Glimpse at the Profits

Number of tickets sold in Luna Park: 1.

	$ Five Win	$ Five Place	$ Two Win	$ Two Place
1	180	403	1107	1110
2	1461	862	1783	1388
3	1968	1151	2129	1616
4	2153	1049	1952	1309
5	2359	1034	2459	1399
6	2419	1076	2051	1243
7	2675	1224	2246	1473
8	1437	371	1854	585
9	2455	981	2054	1191
10	1570	355	1609	475
11	3020	1144	2349	1113
12	2558	937	1951	890
13	2836	866	2149	846
14	2697	836	2033	715
15	1749	429	1329	342
	31537	12718	29055	15695

Number of tickets sold in Stadium: 2.

1	383	205	825	613
2	783	285	1107	303
3	895	427	1212	860
4	1265	509	1491	931
5	1526	478	1513	951
6	1537	427	1655	704
7	1703	565	1714	964
8	1463	527	1553	821
9	1855	714	1570	725
10	1777	567	1602	813
11	1521	501	1309	677
12	1586	501	1322	586
13	1417	386	1295	517
	17711	6092	18168	9465

1. Sept. 13, 1930
2. Sept. 17, 1930

Number of tickets sold in Canidrome: 3.

	$ Five Win	$ Five Place	$ Two Win	$ Two Place	$ Two Double Events	Cash Sweeps
1	592	199	1034	312		
2	865	417	909	558	1738	573
3	1095	511	1214	668		580
4	993	315	1065	427	1461	626
5	1326	578	1395	686		632
6	1477	623	1492	715		685
7	1132	329	1215	397	1848	713
8	1546	642	1270	622		680
9	1749	574	1313	571	1725	691
10	1691	555	1325	540		734
11	1519	558	1091	451	1632	673
12	1803	481	1189	403		706
13	1629	370	1222	265		
	17416	6152	15734	6615	8404	7293

When we change the number of tickets into dollars, we have $330,775 from Luna Park, $174,281 from the Stadium and $193,932 from the Canidrome, with Luna Park first. Had the Candidrome cut the last two events, $2 Double Event and Cash Sweep, Canidrome would come last. At the last meeting Canidrome did not put up the $5 Double Event as she used to do. She would net more if she did. From the posted regulations that govern the distribution of dividends in Luna Park, it is stated clearly that their commission is 11%. There are no posted regulations in Stadium and Canidrome. From calculations made by the writer, the commission earned by Stadium is somewhat around 11%. In Canidrome the commission is practically the same, except that for cash sweep their commission is 20%. Therefore the commissions netted by the three courses are:

Luna Park	$36,385
Stadium	$19,170
Canidrome	$22,644
	$78,199

All these parks close for a short period in the winter time, about 10 to 12 weeks at most, and this leaves forty weeks of the year good for races. If we take the whole year's gambling into account, we shall find that the figures will go to eight places. The gamblers may win in the races, but any time they win it signifies that some other people lose. The race courses will never take their own money to pay dividends. It is always the gamblers who win and lose. No matter who wins or loses, the management of the courses always gets the 11%. While the gamblers may be nervous in the races to see their favorite dogs come out ahead of other dogs, the management are as cool as ever. They do not care what dogs come out. They always get their nice share of 11%.

Based on the above record and taking forty meetings a year into consideration, we arrive at these figures:

	Money passed hands	Commissions to courses
Luna Park	$13,231,000	$1,455,410
Stadium	6,971,240	766,836
Canidrome	15,514,560 (2 meetings a week)	1,824,957

Therefore the gamblers have to pay to the courses a little over four millions a year. In other words, they lose this big sum. If it is at all possible to get rid of these courses of public gambling, this big amount of money will not be lost and; many lives, lost throngh suicide as a consequence of gambling, might be saved and a lot of fraud cases eliminated.

The Municipal authorities in some cases have made great efforts to put down the wheels. But in comparison, wheels did less harm to the public than the dog races. Wheels are considered as illegal and so they are operated in secret and consequently not everybody is admitted. The dog races are approved by the authorities and furthermore everybody can gamble, because the betting goes down as low as two dollars per ticket. Therefore, from the point of harm done, the authorities ought to redouble their efforts to put down the dog races. If they eannot be closed, at least some other means ought to be employed to prevent Chinese from haunting those courses. Recently the daily papers reported that crimes have decreased a little bit in the last month. But if the present situation goes on without a halt, more disaster will happen to the middle and lower classes and consequently more harm will be done to society and more crimes are bound to come and many more people will be bankrupted. Instead of a "golden-road" (黃金之路) as posted in the Candidrome, the dog-races are really roads that lead to ruin.

3. Sept. 19, 1930

Details of British Boxer Indemnity Remission

According to a telegram from Nanking, dated October, 9, (circulated by the *Kuo Min* News Agency) Notes were exchanged on Sept. 19 and 22 between Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Miles W. Lampson, British Minister to China, according to which it has been agreed that all payments of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity of 1901 will, subject to the necessary legislation being passed in the British Parliament, be remitted by the Government of the United Kingdom as from December 1, 1922, to the control of the Chinese Government.

The Chinese Government will apply the bulk of the funds thus remitted to the creation of an endowment to be subsequently devoted to educational purposes by investing the said funds in the rehabilitating and building of railways and other productive enterprises in China. Such investments shall be regarded as loans bearing interest and providing for eventual amortization.

For the control, apportionment and administration of the endowment, the Chinese Government will appoint a Board of Trustees in China, in which will be included a certain number of British members.

The Chinese Government will place in the United Kingdom all orders for materials to be purchased out of the remitted funds or out of the loans secured on such funds. There will be established a Purchasing Commission in London for the purpose of making contracts for the supply and delivery in China of any machinery or material to be ordered by the Chinese Government, discharging all obligations that may be incurred under such contracts and establishing a reserve fund out of any moneys not for its immediate use, so as to meet future requirements of the Chinese Government.

The Commission will consist of a Chairman (China's Diplomatic representative in London), a representative of the Chinese Ministry of Railways, and other members appointed by the Chinese Government, after consultation with the Board of Trustees, from a panel of persons commended to the Trustees by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as being persons of standing with wide experience of business matters.

All accumulated funds now on deposit—less two sums mentioned hereafter—as well as one-half of all future instalments will be transferred to the Purchasing Commission to be used in the above-mentioned manner.

The other half of each future instalment will be transferred to the account of the Board of Trustees in China.

It is understood that the Purchasing Commission will be exempt from all taxation respecting any income accruing thereto. Certain detailed rules have also been agreed upon regarding the constitution, powers and proceedings of the Commission.

A sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds sterling (£265,000.) and a further sum of two hundred thousand pounds sterling (£200,000,) will be set aside out of the accumulated funds now on deposit to be donated respectively to the University of Hongkong for the education of Chinese students, and a Universities China Committee in London for the purpose of inviting eminent Chinese to give lectures in the United Kingdom and otherwise promoting cultural relations between China and the United Kingdom.

An editorial discussion of the use of the British funds for railway construction appeared in *The Review*, October 4, page 161.

How America and China Worked Together in War Days

A wartime plan to finance China with the sinews of war and to pit her against the Central Powers was revealed in Washingtion recently by the publication of the State Department's Foreign Correspondence for 1918, or the so-called annual Red Book. The scheme was reputedly intended to gain the active support of China's armies in the World War on the side of the Allies. But it was also the basis for the formation of the famous Four-Power financial Consortium which undertook to control all foreign loans to China. It further enabled the United States to secure a part in the control of loans to China which Japan had been monopolizing at that time and it superseded the former Six-Power Consortium in which Russia and Germany had been members. This, as the *United Press* points out, was a victory for President Wilson, who roundly denounced the earlier consortium.

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Constructive Enterprises in China

BY LI THIEN-FU

(Chinese Nation, October 8)

KIRBY PAGE, editor of *The World Tomorrow*, sympathetically remarked on the situation of China by saying, "The Renaissance, the Reformation, the Industrial Revolution, the French Revolution, the Bolshevik Revolution, and the Family Revolution are all being combined in the titantic upheaval which is now tempestuously rocking all China." With the general principle that social convulsions have always been accompanied by chaos and strife, the combined six revolutions in China at this time certainly have turned China into a state of disturbance and restlessness. The process of transforming 400 million human beings—one-fourth of the entire human race—into a unified. educated, prosperous and free nation is certainly a staggering undertaking. However, one may ask, "Wherein is the hope of all these disturbances, poverty and suicidal actions?" "When will these civil wars come to an end?" China for the last ten years has had practically one war every year beginning in the spring and ending with the approach of cold winter. According to the China Interational Famine Relief Commission, out of 6,000,000 people in one region, actually 2,000,000 have starved to death in 1929, and 20,000,000 more "practically certain" to die of hunger before the next harvest. A professor of Sociology declared that over 70 percent. of China's entire population are living below the "minimum required for subsistence." As studied by the Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research, the national wealth per capita in China is Mex.$267, while that of the U. S. A. is Mex. $6,734 and that of Great Britain, Mex.$5,348, Taxes have often been collected several times over in one year. One General collected three years' taxes in advance! Military appropriations year after year have consumed from 40 to 80 per cent, of the national and provincial revenues.

Nothing is easier than to draw a dismal picture of prevailing conditions. What we are primarily concerned with here is the solution of these problems. Often enough we hear that one places his hopes in the Chinese students. There are others who declare that whenever China stops fighting, there is hope. Indeed, peace and the education of young Chinese are essential for China's regeneration. But where can we see the sign of hope?

Constructive Work, Despite War

Any traveller who observes may have noticed the gigantic contructive works carried on in different provinces, despite the constant warfare. This interest expressed by the Provincial Governments in reconstruction works is certainly encouraging, which is a sign of progress which has never existed in the times before the inauguration of the National Government. It is only when productive works of this kind. upon which economic development is based, are developed, that China may expect hope for her regeneration. The Third Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang was brought to a successful close on March 6, 1930 after six days of deliberation over various projects already initiated, so as to evolve even more practical measures in order to facilitate the realization and fulfilment of the wishes of the people. Considerable emphasis was placed on social and economic reconstruction in the country, which is shown by the fact that of the total number of proposals submitted to and passed at the Session more than half were devoted to some practical measures of reconstruction.

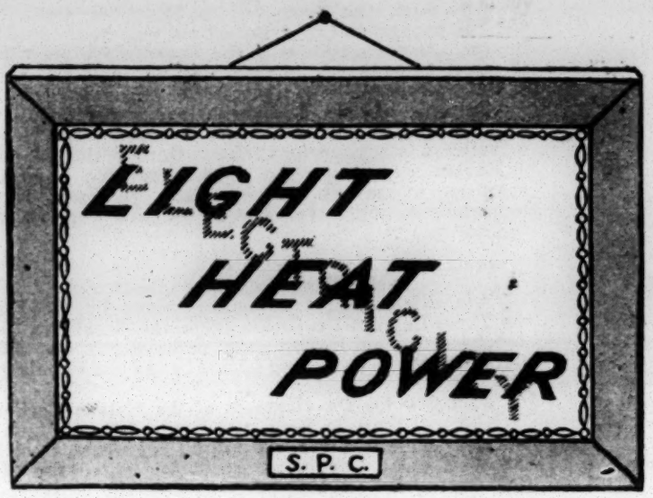
Actual progress in this line has taken place in different forms. The most important may be that of harbor construction, radio installation, highway-building, electric and river conservancy works. These are the fundamentals of the economic and social developments of China. At present three harbors are proposed to be built, and work has already been started on one of them. These harbors are: Hulutao, The Great Eastern Port and the Great Northern Port.

Hulutao, a promontory projecting into the Gulf of Liaotung is located some 110 miles north of Chinwangtao and 184 miles south of Shengyang (Mukden). It is free from ice in the winter and joins the Peining Railway at Lienshan, thereby capable of drawing traffic from almost all parts of Manchuria and East Mongolia. The contract for the work was signed in Tientsin on January 24, 1930 between the Peining Railway Administration, and the Netherlands. Harbor Works Company of Amsterdam, Holland. The harbor when completed will have a berthing line of 8,800 feet, sufficient to accomodate 16 steamers of 400 feet each and some other smaller crafts. With future expansion the harbor has the possibility of accomodating 100 steamers. The contract contains 16 articles and work began on April 15, 1930 and is to be completed on October 15, 1935. For the various works, a sum of U. S. G.$6,400,-000 is to be paid in monthly installments of G.$95,000 each. The work includes two breakwaters, a quay-wall, a construction pier, dykes, the dredging of the harbor basin and an entrance channel, reclamation of low grounds and a part of the foreshore, and excavation of Pon Lan Shan and Kao Liang Tou To. The plan for the construction of two more ports was sanctioned by the Government, one at Hangchow Bay and one at Pohai Bay. The entire refund of Netherlands Boxer Indemnity Fund will be used exclusisely for this purpose together with a Harbor Construction Bond to be floated by the Government. The total cost of these two ports are estimated at $100,000,000.

Good Roads Appreciated

The Chinese people's realization of the need of good roads is responsible for the successful completion of 84,477 li of highways in the early part of 1930. When public consciousness is awakened,it gathers force and momentum. The National Good Roads Association of China with its headquarters at Shanghai was organized in 1921 under the direction of Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Wu San, who have ever since acted respectively as president, and chief executive secretary of the committee. The Association was started without any sinking fund or subsidy from the Government; the Association has been supported by voluntary contributions only. Twenty-seven branches of the Association in various districts of the country were organized. Active co-operation between the Shanghai Office, the Branch offices and the Government Bureaux of public construction has been maintained for joint action in promoting the building of roads. In tracing the process of development of road-building work during the last ten years, the estimated mileage in 1921, when the Association was first organized, was only 2,000 *li*. In the second year of its existence, the total went up to 14,000 *li* and then, subsequently, rapid progress was made each year, and in 1930 there was a total of 84,477 *li*, forty-two times that of the previous ten years. In the province of Chekiang, "the model province" of the National Government, three trunk lines were projected and actual work was started to connect the province with Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Fukien. In this province as well as in others, males between the age of 14 and 50 were compelled either to build a certain length of road or to pay double the amount of money it would cost for the building of the said length of road. By this radical measure, it is expected that China will soon have a network of highways to connect all the important districts of the entire country.

Radio, a new invention of communication is very familiarly adopted by the Chinese. The erection of the new Chinese Government High-Power Broadcasting Station at Nanking is proceeding under the direction of the Telefunken engineers who hope to have it completed by the autumn of this year. The Nanking Station is a duplicate of the one supplied by the Telefunken of Germany to the Norwegian Government for its station at Oslo, the capital city of Norway. The unmodulated telephone carrier wave power is 60 KW. The station building has a ground area of about 200 square yards and consists of cellar, ground and first floor. In the cellar are installed the re-cooling plant, store room and work shop; on the ground floor are the rectifiers, converters and switchboards, while the first floor contains the whole high frequency equipment and the main control switchboard. The building is situated between the two 490 feet high insulated iron masts which are 815 ft. from each other. The weight of one mast including guys is about 45 tons. The transmitter is of the valve type consisting of four steps with a secondary circuit for a wave band of 450 to 510 metres, within which any wave length may be adjusted. The present operating wave is 493.4m. The complete transmitting plant consists of four high frequency steps with modulator and a rectifying plant. The total cost of the plant, including land, buildings, towers, power plant and equipment will be in the neighborhood of G.$300,000. As soon as this is completed by this coming autumn, the entire country and that of other nations can enjoy the best music and latest news of China. Out of the High-Power Station at Nanking, the "Radio Central" was built and has been in operation for more than one year in Shanghai. This is situated in the Sassoon Building, located in the very heart of the business and financial district, affording the delivery and filing facilities possible. A little more than 2,500 square-feet of space on the first floor is occupied by the most modern central office control and recording equipment. Up to the present, stations have been completed with one or more transmitters in operation at 565 Boulevard des Deux Republiques and several other locations in Greater Shanghai and Markham Road and at



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Feng Lin-chiao. At Chen-ju, some seven miles west of Shanghai, there is in course of construction a transmitting station which will house two American RCA 20 kilowatt transmitters which will transmit messages direct to San Fancisco, Berlin and Paris without delay, The Chen-ju station will be ready for operation this fall and will be capable of taking care of a great volume of American and European traffic.

Electrical Development

The National Reconstruction Commission, which was established in the beginning of 1928 as a central organization for directing, supervising and undertaking constructive work, throughout the country, has put much emphasis on the development of electricity in this country. It is visioned by the leaders of reconstructive works that China's future industries must be built up with electricity as the nucleus. The Nanking Electricity Works, a government enterprise established in 1909, was taken over by this Commission in April, 1928, by order of the Central Political Council. Since then, many improvements were made in eliminating waste and in putting the whole business on an efficient basis. In Chekiang, an Electricity Bureau was established under the Provincial Reconstruction Commission which was entrusted with a sum of $1,950,000 for the development of electricity in the entire province. A programme of electrical development covering a period of five years, is now being formulated; it involves the construction of a fifteen thousand kilowatt initial unit for a generating station at Hangchow, the reconstruction of the electrical distribution system in the city of Hangchow, and the construction of transmission lines to Yuhang, Kashing and Huchow. The construction of an irrigation and drainage plant and the addition of a second unit for a generating unit to the Hangchow plant of 15,000 kilowatts capacity and an electric railway system for the city of Hangchow are expected to begin during this period. The construction and equipment of an electrictesting laboratory are also contemplated. Provisions are being made for supplying electricity to large factories and mills in the city. The extensive area of agricultural lands, which are flooded during the summer months and which may be economically drained with motor-driven pumps, will provide ample load for fully utilising the capacity of the plant equipment, and the Electricity Bureau is now planning for the construction and operation of a number of pumping plants. If, in the future, China should have her electric industry as fully developed as that of the United States, which is bound to come some day with the large population and tremendous potential wealth of this nation, the annual consumption will be in the neighborhood of about 33,956,000,000 K. W. H. At an average cost of five cents per K. W. H. this will mean an annual business of $1,697,800,000, not mentioning the power to be consumed by the factories of which the amount is unlimited. At present China has a total of 575 electric plants aggregating 527,240 K. W.

As to irrigation works, the China International Famine Relief Commission has completed the famous Satochou Irrigation Project, which carries water from the Yellow River to approximately 2,000,000 *mou* of previously arid land located on the Mongolian plains in the Suiyuan Special administration district northwest of Shansi province. The main canal, which carries water from the Yellow River, is 43 miles in length with massive earthwork dykes on either side. The Satochou area, which resembles a huge right angle triangle, now has a population of 50,000, but according to O. J. Todd the area, if under irrigation, can support a half million people. The price of land in the district has risen from less than $1 per *mou* to $10 per *mou*. During the last year, we have witnessed the completion of the first stage of another irrigation project, known as the Lien Ping Kiang Irrigation Scheme along the lower reaches of Min River between Foochow and the sea. The entire work was undertaken by the Fukien Provincial Government. The crop result of the first year of operation shows an increase of 233,000 piculs of rice. The length of the completed irrigation area is sixteen *li* which irrigates a total of 60,000 *mou*, and it will be extended to another 40,000 *mou* (one *mou* equals 1/6 an acre). The total cost of the project is $1,057,110.13 and was borne entirely by the Provincial Government.

In view of these constructive works, there is hope for the solution of China's problems. The fundamental of China's problems is "food". There is not enough to feed her millions. When these works are completed, flood, drought, and other natural causes of poverty can be eliminated, and we shall be able to witness a productive economic development of this country. It is only when everyone has work, that there will be an end of banditry, soldiery and war. When peace can be established in this country, then, there will be hope for the educational movements, the cultural developments, and the utilization of the tremendous potential wealth of China for the welfare of the entire human race,

Soviet Rubber Invasion of the China Market

BY E. U. BARUNG

A CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in Harbin commercial circles by the appearance of the U. S. S. R. Rubber Trust, which has put its produce on the local market. The Trust is one of the largest trading and industrial organisations of Soviet Russia. According to E. A. Moguilevsky, manager of the Harbin branch of the Rubber Trust, it was formed in 1917 through incorporating all the then producing rubber-ware enterprises in Russia, such as the factories of Treugolnik, Bogatere, Kautchuk, Provodnik, and others. All the workers originally employed at these factories continue their work at the factories of the Rubber Trust. The production of different kinds of rubber ware of the factories of the Trust is on a steady increase, as may be seen from the following figures quoted by E. A. Moguilevsky.—The total number of workers employed at the factories of the Trust amounted to 12,000 men; towards the end of 1929 it was 27,000 men; and at the beginning of the current year it attained the figure of 37,000 men. In accordance with the five-year industrial plan the number of workmen is to be brought up to 60,000. While in 1929 the total output of goloshes amounted to 42,000,000 pair, in 1930 it has grown to be 48,000,000 pair; and the five-year plan aims at putting out of 80,000,000 pair of goloshes a year. Motor-car tyres worth 25,000,000 gold roubles were put out by the factories of the Trust in 1925, the price of the total output of tyres in 1930 amounts to 55,000,000 gold roubles, and towards the end of the five-year plan the sum is expected to be 620,000,000 roubles a year. E. A. Moguilevsky stated that the quality of the goods is being improved, through employing skilled and experienced workers and modern methods of production. He has expressed hope that the rubber goods of the Trust will compete successfully on Manchurian markets with those imported from other countries.

***

U. S. S. R. Music-Trust Branch in Harbin

A Branch of the U.S.S.R. music-trust has been opened in Harbin, where all kinds of musical instruments, like accordions, balalaikas, guitars, mandolins, violins, etc., pianos, and gramophone and victrola records of present Russian artists will be for sale at very moderate prices.

***

Lumber Required by the C. E. R.

According to estimate made for the coming 1931 year the C.E.R. requires 1,050,000 new sleepers, 4920 bars to be used in building of new bridges or in repairing of the old ones, 6,755 telegraph posts, 48,000 beams for house building purposes, and 319,000 planks for floors, ceilings etc. Although the local market is perfectly glutted with all kinds of timber, it is reported that large quantities of Siberian timber are being imported through Manchuli from Siberian provinces of the U.S.S.R. into North Manchuria.

***

Turnover of Export-Import Freight on the Sungari River

According to statistics of local navigation offices the export of various goods from Harbin to different harbors on the Sungari river amounted to 605.316 poods, and the import to Harbin amounted to 21, 589,908 poods. During the corresponding navigation period of the last year the total export was866,878 poods, and the import 28,813,982.

It is expected that about 800,000 poods of cereals of last year's crop will be brought to Harbin before the end of the navigation season of the current year. The total turnover of freight of this season is not likely to exceed 23,000,000 poods, which is about 8,000,000 less than the turnover of the last year's season. The decrease in import from the Sungari river harbors is accounted for by the fact that a very considerable portion of cargoes of cereals etc., was transported by animal-drawn carts during the last winter to stations on the Huhai and Chinese Eastern railways.

***

From the Bottom of the Sungari

Machinery, boilers, etc., of Fu-sang and Chun-Hwa steamers which were sunk during the Sino-Russian conflict last year were raised from the botton of the river and brought to Harbin. They are intended for installation on new steamers that are supposed to be built next year in the Harbin ship-building yards. A number of barges belonging to the North-Eastern steamship syndicate have also been recovered.

Bean Price Declines

Information received by the Harbin Bourse Committee from London state that the bean price on the London market has fallen to £7.16s. 3d. per ton. This caused a sharp drop in prices for beans on the Harbin market. Yesterday the market opened at $3.40 per pood, and towards noon the price fell to $1.31 per pood. There were no buyers, and no transaction was registered by the Bourse. In connection with the exceedingly good harvest of beans this year a further decline in bean prices is expected regardless of the price for beans abroad.

Because of the decline in prices for bean oil and bean-cake in Japan and other countries the local oil industry is in for a severe crisis. Out of the 39 oil mills in Harbin only 2 are at work, producing only a small quantity of bean oil and beancake recessary for local consumption. September last 20 oil mills were working at full swing.

***

Harbin Bank Notes to be Destroyed

According to instructions received by the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces from the Moukden Finance Commisariat, old Harbin bank notes worth of 20,000,000 dollars are to be destroyed by fire by the end of this year.

***

$700,000 for Development of the Haigan Colliery

General Wan Go-Bing, president of the Haigan Company, accompanied by three mining engineers, members of the Geological Committee recently visited the Haigan Colliery for the purpose of inspecting the enterprise. In his interview given to the local Press representatives he stated that the development of the colliery is checked to a considerable extent by the absence of direct means of communication between the colliery and the centers of consumptions of coal. The Company, therefore, plans to construct a railway line that would link the colliery either to the Chinese Eastern railway or to the Huhai railway. Two surveying parties have been sent in two directions; the one from Dunhsing via Tunhai to Haigan, and the other from Suihwa (Huhai railway) to Tsinghen-Haigan. He further stated that when the construction of the railway is realized, the company will be in a position to cover the whole demand for coal in North Manchuria at prices far lower than existing now. The net profit of the company for the current year has amounted to $1,000,000 of which sum $700,000 have been assigned for immediate improvements to be introduced at the colliery.

The Haigan coal mines have been worked for about 8 years. The work is carried on by the open cut method, exclusively. As a result of exploration 7 strata of coal of comparatvely high quality have been discovered at different places around Haigan. The largest of the strata is number 2, which is 52 feet thick. Next to this in thickness are the strata number three—46 feet thick, and number five—22 feet in thickness. The remaining four strata as yet have remained untouched, and are known to be thinner than any of the three mentioned above. According to engineers directing the work at the mines the quantity of coal that can be obtained by the cheap open cut method may amount to 100,000,000 tons, and the rest of the reserves is to be obtained by the method of sinking shafts and galleries. According to rough estimate of the Geological Committee the total coal deposits at Haigan amount to 2,000,000,000 tons.

Plague Epidemic Conditions in North Manchuria

Reports reaching here from different parts of the country with regard to the plague epidemic are far from being reassuring. It has been reported that quite a number of cases of plague occurred in the northern section of the district of Nungan, which town is only about 25 miles west of the town of Yaomen, a station, on the C.E.R. The reports from Nungan state that no medical assistance as yet has been rendered to the population which is, thus, left alone in their fighting the disease; as one of the measures to stop the spread of the pestilence they burn up the dead bodies. It is also rumored that the people of some of the towns of that district being frightened by the spread of the plague are removing to other places. The administration of the C.E.R. has taken all possible measures to keep the disease off the railway. The personnel of the staffs of antiplague organisations, were increased, and the salary doubled, and their (lives) insured in case of death from plague. Proper measures being taken on the railways of North Manchuria, the latter, as regards a spread of the plague are considered to be less dangerous than the Sungari river as almost no measures so far have been taken by the Chinese organisations to prevent the disease from spreading by this waterway. Information from Boduneh (Fuiy) which town is situated on the Sungari river near the estuary of the Noni river and which is an important river-port, states that cases of plague occurred in that town or in its close vicinity. There is a big steamboat and junk traffic between Boduneh and Harbin.

Harbin, Oct. 10, 1930.

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Yun Gee Chinese Interpreter of East to West

BY ARTHUR A. YOUNG

IT'S not very often that China's students of creative art win applause overseas. So when one appears on the horizon there is naturally much justified enthusiasm. I feel this way on the arrival in New York of Yun Gee, the young Chinese artist from Paris.

Yun Gee has been painting not over six years, yet his work has been hailed as outstanding by some of the staunchest critics of that hard-fisted art world known as Paris. His creations are intensely Chinese, yet so superimposed with modern art traditions as to be acclaimed a modern among the moderns. His chances to become China's most eloquent, living interpreter of the East to the West are good.

He is just twenty-one years of age. When he landed in Paris a little over two years ago, many well-known personages introduced him to the art world. Among them were Raymond Duncan, brother of the famous dancer, Isadora Duncan, Princess Achille Murat who had met Yun in San Francisco, and Lue Benoish, regarded as the biggest art critic in Paris.

The assimilable Japanese have charmed Paris long ago. So much so that all Oriental artists in Paris have come to paint in the style of Foujita and Koyanagui. The result is that discerning critics approach the works of Far Eastern artists as suspect. Yun Gee's independent expression, fundamentally untouched by alien influences and following the best traditions of old Chinese masters, stood out, and thus he won a hearing. He held many one-man exhibits. He was asked to present to the French Republic his painting of "Yang Kwei-fei at Her Bath."

He paints such things as Confucius at Prayer: abstractions; dreams: How I Saw Myself in a Dream; Butterflies; the strange materialization of a dream by Tcheng-Tchi; synthesis of walking. He has painted several portraits of Princess Paule Reuss, exhibiting an astonishing fusion of realism and half-philosophic, half-poetic symbolism. Yun's idea is to express the metaphysical truth of being—a hard task but a noble aim.

Receives High Praise

Of Yun Gee's "Confucius," Lue Benoish wrote in Crapouillot, Feb. 1929:

At the "Salon des Independents" Yun Gee exhibits a "Confucius," extraordinary in its conception—a canvas which, by the way, priced at 250.000 francs (G.$10,000) is the dearest of all the pictures shown. Without doubt, this is the most interesting picture of the exposition. In examining it, one senses the work of the artist, up-to-date, as it were; and combined with a simplification of effort, with rhythm of movement and with color values retaining a just sense of proportion—and to this is added a psychology, profound and quiet, the reflection of the old and mature Asiatic culture. One gains the impression that each and every stroke of the brush is replete with spiritual expression.

Yun painted some thirty pictures in Paris, some good. He paints as he feels. His dreams, he gives away as readily as a child. He is smoking a pipe and thinking of the girl he loves. He believes that she grows truer. Her image appears. Yun paints it exactly as he feels. Or he is thinking of his mother in far-off China, and gets so terribly blue for her that tears roll down his cheeks. To console himself, he paints his own face, all in tears, and the boat which would take him to his ancestral home, and a train, and an airplane, all of which would help carry him to his mother's side. And the calls the canvass, "Where is My Mother?"

Yun wears his hair like an old habitue of Montmartre. His youth impresses one in contrast to his exuberant aims and aspirations. A slip of a moustache covers his upper lip, while a tiny beard, reminiscent of Chinese scholars, is cultivated, no doubt, to lend dignity to his boyish face.

In Paris, Yun acquired some new ideas on art, besides a wife—the Princess Paule Reuss whom he married last February. Princess Paule was a well-known poet. Both were prominent in the public eye, and the marriage was received with considerable askance. Parisian tolerance to other races excluded the Chinese. The French Indo-China troubles heightened the feeling. Yun Gee fled to America.

"Oh, yes, Paris is a liberal city," he admitted, "Only that liberality is limited to certain nations among which are not the United States and China, countries whose people are unable to flatter the exacting demands of an egotistic and especially a foreign society. Besides one feels that the French are afraid of America because of its wealth of materials, and of China because of its wealth of spirit."

An Typical Chinatown Product

Yun Gee is a typical American Chinatown product. That is, he was born in Canton but it was in San Francisco he got his first taste of Western civilization. Here, in his early teens, he picked up the rudiments of English. He was too impatient, however, to master this crude medium of expression. His mind was bursting with pictures, with ideas, with thoughts. He had composed poems in Chinese, but that was inaudible to Western ears. As a way out, he turned to painting. He enrolled in a local art school, but soon gave that up as too slow and cut-and-dried.

Otis Oldfield, California painter just returned from Paris, took an interest in Yun. The young Chinese enthusiasm won him a host of art-loving friends. It was not long after he founded a new art colony, a Greenwich Village, so to speak, that broke away from the tradition of the East. His Modern Gallery in San Francisco staged many exhibits.

Yun's canvases created much attention. These early pieces reveal his debt to Christianity. Yun was an early convert and a devoted student of the Bible. Many of these had to do with Christ-like subjects.

His "Conception of Christ," for instance, was three heads composed in an interplay of planes and strong color. It was heralded by the press as a synthetic representation. Some contended that it gave three aspects of the personality: Santa Claus, Shakespeare, and the conventional Christ.

Yun disclaimed any such intent, saying that the succession of heads in the composite picture was his way of showing vital movement, as he did not think of Christ as ever static. Others read cynicism and disillusionment into the painting, but Yun approaches it reverently, for the coming of Christianity into his life was a momentous thing. He says that his first desire to paint, as a child, came when he wanted to make a picture of Christ.

His San Francisco days were not without an impression on Chinatown. He organized a Chinese Art Club, where several nights a week a group of Chinatown dreamers met and put themselves on canvas. Yun taught them the foundations of art, how to slap paint together and make pictures. His students included laundrymen, waiters, ranchmen, school-boys, drug clerks, a doctor, a former magistrate in Peiping. They held an exhibit at 18 Waverley Place, perhaps the first of its kind in Chinatown. Chinatown thought they were crazy. But many were secretly proud of these youngsters and the general notice they attracted.

Yun next made a beeline to Paris, a challenge to higher things. With no other valuables than a trunk of paintings and a few letters of introduction, he left Chinatown. His friend, Salinger, editor of the San Francisco *Argus*, wrote of his departure thus:

An American Appreciation

As I think of Yun, the child-like artist, on his way to Paris with his trunk-load of paintings I am overcome with the impression that he is on his way to big things and big happenings. As I think of him called "The Crazy Painter," using his brush and his colors with the same devotion that made all the masters great, I think of Glory."

In his trunk, besides his paintings, were his books: Chinese philosophers and the Bible. He had friends inscribe their names on the inside cover of his trunk: beautiful lines in English, French, German, Islandic, Italian and Chinese.

Paris has never been sympathetic towards Chinese art and culture, even the old masters. Yun felt this bitterly. He spoke of the browbeating attitude of Parisian writers, and the difficulties encountered by new movements especially when they originate with artists whose culture the French are out of sympathy with.

"For there is no question," Yun said," that art is mixed up with politics. Both Cubism and Futurism presented solid aesthetic doctrines, but the first was connected with the Spaniard, Picasso, and the second with an Italian, Marinett. For the same reason the American, Finiger, who spent five years in Paris, was unable to make any success. And Paul Klee, better known in America than in France.

"We find that French art is beginning to stagnate because of the pressure brought to bear on these new movements. Again, whoever has seen Paris and returned to

New York realizes that there is an essential difference in the mentality of these two cities, a difference that the American artists must indicate, but will not be able to express if he must suffer the censorship of the French critics. It seems all the more shameful when we remember that the buyer is American."

I asked Yun what he thought of the Japanese artists.

"My attitude towards the Japanese artists as Kunoyoshi, Foujita and others is that of most Chinese towards the Japanese: that of a grandfather to a grandson," he said.

"I am of the opinion that the French sympathy with Japanese art is to be identified with the current political sympathy between the two nations. When, in 1929, the Japanese exposition in Paris called forthe so much acclaim, it was somewhat annoying to find that most of these pretended Japanese works to be no more than imitations of the Chinese masters."

As art speaks a universal language and the American museums are fast growing Oriental-conscious, the appearance of this young and promising worker augurs well for Chinese-American understanding. Most needed at this moment for the creation of goodwill and sympathy between the two nations is creative souls who can interpret one to another in language and emotions they both understand. They deserve sympathy and encouragement.

The Only Chinese Girl Reporter in the United States

(Editor and Publisher, September 6)

A Chinese girl gets lots of breaks in newspaper reporting, according to Louise Leung, reporter for the *Chicago Daily Times*. Miss Leung ought to know—she's probably the only Chinese girl reporter in the United States.

Here are the advantages, as she recently enumerated them for *Editor & Publisher:*

(1) You can nearly always get a job. After taking a journalism course in the University of Southern California, she found that newspaper editors, always looking for "something new," were willing to give her a chance. Her subsequent advantages, together with inherent ability, made it possible for her to keep the job.

(2) Some people, interview shy, succumb to the novelty of being interviewed by a Chinese girl.

(3) People remember her easily. She is tagged as "that Chinese girl who works for the *Daily Times*."

(4) Because of her racial difference, people conclude that her mental reactions must also be different, and they have more than the ordinary interest in what she writes in the expectation of applying the "East is East and West is West" philosophy.

Miss Leung has been reporting for four years—first on the *Los Angeles Record*, then on the *San Francisco News*, and now on the *Chicago Times*.

"Quite surprising to many," Miss Leung said, "is the fact that my speech has no accent. They exclaim, 'Why, she speaks perfect English,' and are quite certain that proves I am an exceptional person. It would be strange if I did not speak the language without accent, since I was born in this country, was educated in Uncle Sam's schools and have always associated with Americans.

"Altogether, it has been a benefit to me in my newspaper work to be Chinese. My nationality hasn't made me an extraordinary reporter by any means, but it has helped me to get jobs and prove that I could hold them."

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1c Kiukiang Road, Third Floor, Shanghai

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Higher Agricultural Institutes

The Central Political Council at Nanking has approved a recommendation for the early opening in various parts of the country of a number of Higher Agricultural Institutes, the purpose being to assist in the expansion and improvement of farming.

$2,836,258 for Chekiang Education

The Chekiang Department of Education announced on Oct. 11 that the educational budget for next year would amount to $2,836,254, an increase of $599,367 over the preceding year. The increase was due to added costs of sending students abroad due to the silver slump.

Peiping-Hankow Railway Service

Owing to the seizure of a number of locomotives and coaches by the Shansi and Kuominchun forces in Honan and Hopei provinces, the Ministry of Railways announced on Oct. 14 that it would be impossible to resume direct service between Hankow and Peiping before November.

Euro-Asia Air Scheme Ratified

The State Council on Oct. 14 officially ratified the Euro-Asia Air Mail and Passenger Contract, recently agreed upon by German and Chinese interests. The Chinese and German directors will shortly hold a meeting to discuss plans for inaugurating the service next spring.

Ship Repairs in Native Docks

The Executlve Yuan on Oct. 14 issued instructions to the various ministries, commissions, provincial and municipal governments, to the effect that all ship-building and ship-repair work in future must be done in government or privately Chinese-owned shipyards as a means of relieving the present depression.

Free Freight for Famine Supplies

The Executive Yuan on Oct. 7, in compliance with a petition of the General Famine Relief Committee, decided to grant a further extension of three months from Oct. 1 for the exemption from transportation charges on all foodstuffs and other articles destined for relief of famine-stricken districts in various provinces.

Radio Station Ready Nov. 1

The Ministry of Communications on Oct. 13 announced that the Government radio station being constructed at Chenju, near Shanghai on the Shanghai-Nanking railway, would be completed and placed in operation on Nov. 1 when a commercial service between China and the United States and other nations would be inaugurated.

Peiping-Kirin R. R. Service

Through train service for both passengers and freight from Peiping to Kirin, capital of Kirin province, Manchuria, was inaugurated on October 10, according to a report circulated by the Government *Kuo Min* news service. The new service will enable both passengers and freight to be transported between the two cities without change of cars.

War Heroes on Postage Stamps

The Ministry of Communications on Oct. 6 announced that a new issue of postage stamps would shortly be issued containing the photographic likenesses of Revolutionary Heroes. It was originally announced to place the stamps on sale on the national holiday, Oct. 10, but owing to delay in distributing the stamps over the country, it was decided to postpone the date.

Telephones Outside of Settlement

The Ministry of Communications, which has been making an investigation of telephone installations outside of the foreign settlements at Shanghai. on Oct. 14 asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to notify the Shanghai Consular Body that all such telephones lines would have to be removed from territory outside the boundaries of the foreign administered areas.

New Harbor on Chekiang Coast

The Ministry of the Navy on Oct. 9 announced the appointment of Hsei Wei-liang, chief of the coastal survey department. who will cooperate with the National Construction Commission in the selection of the site for the so-called Great Eastern Port, which is to be situated on the coast of Chekiang province, possibly in the Chapu-Haiyenhsien region near Hangchow Bay.

Chinese Economic Association

The Chinese Economic Association, which held its seventh annual meeting in Wusih, Kiangsu, from Sept. 20 to 22, passed resolutions recommending that the Association devote its chief interest to a study of agricultural economics due to the fact that the farming industry constitutes a chief interest of the country. The meeting was attended by 120 members, including several officials of the Government.

Forestry in Manchuria

The Central Afforestation Bureau at Nanking has proposed to the National Construction Commission and the Ministry of the Interior that an investigation be made of forestry conditions in Manchuria. A party of experienced foresters will be sent to Manchuria shortly for this purpose. Owing to the early expiration of the Yalukiang Timber Company's large concession, the Government is making plans for taking over the administration of the timber industry in that area.

Lung-Hai Service Restored

Railway service for both passengers and freight on the Lung-Hai railway between Haichow on the coast to Chengchow in north-central Honan, has been restored, according to a report of the Ministry of Railways on Oct. 9. Train service on this line has been suspended for several months on account of the war situation in northern Kiangsu, Anhwei and Honan provinces. It was also stated that regular train service on the southern end of the Peiping-Hankow railway from Chengchow to Hankow would be resumed shortly.

3,000 Miles of Telegraph Destroyed

The Ministry of Communications on Oct. 14 stated that the recent civil war situation, plus communist and bandit depredations, had resulted in the destruction of approximately 3,000 miles of telegraph wires in the provinces of Kiangsu, Fukien, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh. It was claimed that while some 600 miles had been repaired, that it was impossible to complete the work because of the presence of guerilla bands in the various interior districts. The replacement cost was estimated in excess of $1,000,000.

Plans Reported for German Loan to Manchurian Railways

The Japanese *Rengo* service on Oct. 8 reported that the German Trade Delegation which recently visited China, had submitted a scheme to the Mukden Political Council for German participation in railway development in Manchuria and Mongolia. The plan called for a German loan of $56,000,000 (silver) to be advanced by German banks covering cost of construction of three proposed railway lines, the Tungliao-Tiaonan-Tsitsihar-Aigun Line, the Kirin-Ilan-Suiyuan Line and the Hulutao-Jehol-Kulun Line.

$2,000,000 Capital for Navigation Bank

The Chinese Shipping Guild, as a result of a meeting held at Shanghai on October 9 for the purpose of adopting regulations for the new National Navigation Bank, announced that the institution would start with an initial capital of $2,000,000 (silver), which will be divided into 20,000 shares of $100 each. Three-fifths of the capital is to be subscrlbed by members of the Guild while the remainder will be offered to the public. Shipping firms holding stock in the bank may obtain loans, on approved security, not in excess of four times their share holdings. In addition to the Navigation Bank, the Ministry of Communications has under consideration a $10,000,000 Navigation Loan, half the proceeds of which will be set aside as loans to shipping companies.

Reorganization of Border Area

The National Internal Affairs Conference, shortly to be convened in Nanking under the auspices of the Government, will consider the following matters which have been suggested by the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee: Training of civil officials for Mongolia and Tibet, Methods for selecting such officials, Seven districts on Szechuen-Sikong frontier to be incorporated within Sikong provincial administration, and the Organization of the Sikong Provincial Government, the capital of which will be located at Batang.

Direct Steamship Service From Shanghai to Australia

A reception was held on Friday, Oct. 10 aboard the steamer Nellore, owned by the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company, which is inaugurating a new direct service between Shanghai and Australian ports. The boat will carry both freight and passengers. H. V. Wilkinson of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, Shanghai agents for the Company, announced at the reception that a regular monthly service will be maintained, the purpose being to stimulate trade between China and Australia.

Another Alleged Oil Discovery in North Manchuria

The Japanese *Rengo* service on Oct. 10 circulated a story from Harbin to the effect that a Chinese driller had struck oil in the vicinity of Kolonti near Chalainor on the western branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The report stated that a Russian named Mesado and a Chinese named Chin Fu-sheng had formed a company for the purpose of exploiting the field. The name of the concern is the Fuli Oil Company and it has a capital of $5,000,000 (silver). An application has been made for a 20-year lease of the oil-bearing property.

$80,000,000 Loan Promulgated

The National Government on Oct. 8 promulgated regulations for the issuance of a loan of $80,000,000 (originally announced at $50,000,000), to be known as the 19th year Customs Duty Short Term Treasury Notes. The amount of the loan issue, which was fixed at $50 millions in the original Regulations promulgated on Aug. 15, is now increased to $80 millions. The loan will be issued for public subscription at 98. The loan bears interest at eight (8) per mille payable monthly (equivalent to 9.6 per cent per annum). The entire loan is to be redeemed in 58 months, that is, by the end of May, 1935.

Long-Distance Phones for Shantung

The Shantung provincial government announced on Oct. 8 the completion of plans for the immediate installation of four long-distance telephone lines connecting all chief cities of the province. The lines will link Tsinan with Changku (along the Kiao-Tsi Railway), Tsaochwang with Tsitsun (southern Shantung), Changtsin with Pingyin (western Shantung), and Tsinan with Sinchwang (central Shantung). The Labor Corps belonging to the 3rd Army Corps under General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, will assist in the installation work which is to be started immediately.

New Churches and Schools at Shanghai and Nanking

The Trade and Industrial Supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Oct. 11 listed two new construction enterprises for Shanghai and Nanking. The Cantonese Baptist Church Society at Shanghai announced plans for immediate construction of a combined church and academy to cost approximately Tls. 50,000. It will be located at the corner of Barchet and North Szechuen roads. Poy G. Lee is architect. The cornerstone of the new building of the College of Commerce at Nanking, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on October 10, the Chinese National Holiday. The new institution will be a unit of the National Central University and will cost approximately $120,000. It will include class rooms and auditorium and dormitories for students. Poy G. Lee is also the architect for this work, which will conform to the latest American ideas in school construction.

(Continued on page 264)

RADIO

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Radio has brought to China substantial reductions in telegraph rates to foreign countries and, as it has done in many other instances, it is rapidly affording more direct and faster communications.

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(Co-operating with the Chinese Government Radio Administration)

In The American Consular Court

FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In re. Last Will & Testament of HORACE GULICK, Deceased	Cause No. Special Proceedings No. 111 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HORACE GULICK, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on of before March 27, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
September 24, 1930.

C. M. Wentworth
No. 2 Kiuking Road,
Shanghai.

Men and Events

C. D. Hoggard, dealer in rugs and Oriental art goods, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Peiping.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, is ill at the Shanghai Sanitarium on Hungjao Road.

A. E. C. Thompson, secretary of *Reuters* news service, is seriously ill at the Country Hospital suffering from an abscess on his neck.

Fuh Tan University, Shanghai, celebrated the 25th anniversary of its establishment during the week. A program arranged entirely by the university was announed to be given on Friday afternoon, October 17.

An explosion occurred at the Nanking Munition Depot near the South Gate on the night of October 11. One person was killed and several injured.

Walter F. Haven of San Francisco and George A Repko of the Texas Company will arrive in Shanghai by the *President Wilson* October 27.

Active preparations are being made at Los Angeles California, for the games of the Tenth Olympiad to be held there from July 30 to August 14, 1932.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, gave a lecture on Sixty Years of Chinese Trade at the Foreign Y. M. C. A. Shanghai, Tuesday, October 14.

Dr. and Mrs. William H. Downs have arrived back in Shanghai after completing a round-the-world honeymoon trip. Mrs. Downs was formerly Miss Phyllis Henningsen, of Shanghai.

H. R. Greatwood, representative in China for the Union Oil Company of California, has returned to Shanghai from an extensive business trip to North China and Manchuria.

J. Freadet, the secretary of the French Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, took part in the fourth congress of Frenchmen residing in foreign countries which opened in Paris October 13.

The Quarantine Service announces that the restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Health against vessels arriving in Shanghai from Manila and Iloilo (Philippines) have been removed since October 9.

The Shanghai American Club has issued its annual report and financial statement for the year ended August 31. The Club has 1042 members and its property is valued at Mex $1,117,823.94.

Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, who with Gen. Wu Teh-chan went on a mission to Mukden to induce the Young Marshal to assist the Nanking Cause returned to Shanghai October 14.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Donald Kelly, Admiral Commanding reserves, is scheded to sail from London on January 23 next in the P. and O. steamer *Rawalpind*, to assume command of the China Station.

The Bureau of Public Safety of Greater Shanghai has issued an order banning girls under 16 years of age from cabarets in Chinese controlled districts. The order further provides for the registration of all dancing girls.

Charles A. Ellenberger, vice president of the Harris Building and Loan Association of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, accompanied by Mrs. Ellenberger will arrive in Shanghai on board the *President Wilson*, October 27.

Admiral Tu Shih-kwei, who has been studying naval affairs in Europe for several months is now in Canton. He is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 18 enroute to Nanking to submit his reports to the National Government.

The Foreign Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai held its first debate of the season, Thursday, October 16. P.G.D. Sixsmith proposed, "That the Influence of War Films and Books Is on the Whole Bad." This was opposed by J. D. McEwan.

Dr. James L. Ding, President of the Anglo-Chinese College at Foochow, departed recently for the United States where he will deliver a series of lectures under the auspices of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United States.

William Morris, Director of the British-American Tobacco Company, stationed in London, is planning to return to Shanghai shortly. Mrs. Morris will accompany him and they probably will remain in China for several months.

Colonel Richard S. Hooker, of the United States Marine Corps, accompanied by Mrs. Hooker and their three children, Miss Dorothea, Miss Ella, and Richard Jr., are due to arrive in Shanghai on October 21 on the *President Cleveland* from Seattle.

Col. Samuel Reber, general foreign representative of the Radio Corporation of America, is expected in Shanghai shortly to participate in the ceremonies inaugurating the opening of the new Chinese Government radio stations for direct Trans-Pacific communication.

Miss Darnelle Cornet, seventeen year old daughter of Captain Cornet of the French Fire Brigade, accidentally discharged a revolver at her home in the Savoy Apartments, October 13. The bullet strnck her in the breast. She was removed to St. Mary's hospital, where she died October 15.

Mrs. B. W. Fleisher, wife of the publisher of the *Japan Advertiser*. who has been visiting in Shanghai in company with Mr. Fleisher, returned to Japan last Sunday. Mr. Fleisher is remaining in Shanghai for another week and is residing at the Cathay Hotel.

Prince Purachatra, Minister of Commerce and Communications of the Siamese Government, an Oxford M. A., who is visiting in the Philippines, China and Japan tor the purpose of studying economic conditions, addressed fhe American University Club at the Old Carlton, Tuesday, October 14.

M. Emile Vandervelde, the visiting Belgian statesman, and Paul M. Linebarger, American legal advisor to the National Government, are the first recipients of honorary degrees from the Government Central University at the Capital. No one, Chinese or foreigner, had hitherto received this honor.

Tom Inglis Moore, Professor of English at the University of the Philippines, has been suspended by order of the President as the result of an investigation into a public statement made by Professor Moore that 90 per cent, of the university students cheat. A political issue was made of his utterance.

According to a *United Press* message from Washington dated Oct. 13, Clarence J. Spiker, Second Secretary at the American Legation, Peiping, has been promoted to the position of First Secretary. Mr. Spiker was formerly connected with the Consulate-General at Shanghai and elsewhere in China.

The Imperial University in Seoul has been given permission to take photographic copies of the treasured historic manuscripts entitled the History of the Li Dynasty, which is the imperial record of various events which occured during the reign of the Li Dynasty from the first King down to the last.

The Right Rev. J. O. Feetham, D. D., Bishop of North Queensland, is visiting his brother, Justice Feetham, special adviser to Municipal Council in Shanghai. The Bishop, who has the reputation of being a brilliant speaker addressed the children's service in the Cathedral Hall last Sunday morning.

Commander H. C. Davis, U. S. Naval Intelligence Officer, stationed at Shanghai, is departing shortly for Washington where he has been appointed chief of the Far Eastern Intelligence Section of the Navy Department. Com. and Mrs. Davis probably will depart from Shanghai the latter part of November.

Harold F. Welch and Jack Williams were indicted at Los Angeles, California, recently for smuggling Chinese across the Mexican border into the United States by airplane. They were arrested after their abandoned plane was found near Hollywood. It is alleged that they brought four Chinese into the country.

Among the passengers who arrived in Shanghai by the *President Fillmore* this week from the United States was Mrs. D. N. Carpenter, who will join her husband, who is with of the Otis Elevator Company. S. O. Mathison, who comes from Lima, Peru to take a post as electrical engineer with the China Electric Company, was a passenger on the same ship.

H. G. W. Woodhead, former editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, arrived in Shanghai this week to assume his new duties as contributing editor of the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*. The *China Year Book*, of which Mr. Woodhead is also editor, will in future be published in Shanghai from the press of the *North-China Daily News*.

Ryutaro Nagai, formerly professor of the Waseda University and at present parliamentary under-secretary of the Tokyo Government, was a visitor in Shanghai during the week. He later proceeded to Nanking where he is attending the funeral service for the late General Tan Yen-kai and at same time meeting various officials of the National Government.

Madame Vandervelde, who is visiting China as a guest of the Chinese Government and people in company with her husband, Dr. Emile Vandervelde, former Minister of

Foreign Affairs of Belgium and President of the Second Internationale, gave a lecture to the National Child Welfare Association of China on the subject of health as a necessary requisite to Child Welfare, Friday, October 17.

A Chinese report from Ichang states that the Rev. P. Laffan and the Rev. J. Lineham, of the Vicariate Apostolic Mission of Hanyang, Hupeh (St. Columban's Mission), who were captured by bandits on April 26 at Sientaochen, 100 miles up the Han River from Hankow, have been released upon payment of a ransom of $3,000.

James M. Howes, clerk of the U. S. Court for China, accompanied by Mrs. Howes and their two children, departed on October 16 on a trip to the United States. Mr. Howes, whose home is at Portland, Ore., first came to China in 1920 and prior to his connection with the U. S. Court served as a member of the faculties of Shanghai College and the American School.

Dorothy Yui, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. David Z. T. Yui, will be married on October 18 at the Allen Memorial Church, Shanghai, to Col. J. L. Huang, the wedding to be followed by a reception at the Sun Sun Hotel. Col. Huang is director of the Officers Moral Welfare Association at Nanking and a member of the officers' headquarters staff under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Miss Yui's father is general secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A.

The *Editor and Publisher*, leading newspaper trade journal of the United States, published in its Sept. 13 issue a picture and story about Henry F. Misselwitz, who recently has been appointed night cable editor of the *United Press* in New York. Mr. Misselwitz came to China with the *United Press* in February, 1927, shortly afterwards resigned and joined the *New York Times*. Last year he resigned from *The Times* and rejoined the *United Press* in New York.

Chen Teh-chen, director of the Bureau of Education under the Government of Greater Shanghai and chief editor of the *Kuo-Min Li Pao*, or *The Republican Daily News*, proceeded to Nanking October 13 at the request of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Following a brief conversation with the Generalissimo Mr. Chen found himself under military detention. The *Kuo Wen* news agency states that Mr. Chen had for some time been in trouble with the Kuomintang at Shanghai.

Prof. and Mrs. Guy C. Stockton of the Shanghai American School were hosts on Friday, Oct. 10 at a reception in honor of Dr. L. C. Hylbert and his daughter Miss E. Hylbert, who are departing for the United States shortly. Dr. Hylbert, who is one of the officials of the Baptist Mission, will return to China next summer, while Miss Hylbert will enter Swarthmore college. Miss Hylbert was graduated from the American School last year, where she was active in school affairs, particularly in the publication of the school paper, the "S. A. S. News."

The Rev. Bert N. Nelson, member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, stationed at Kwangshan, southern Honan province, was carried away by bandits on the night of Oct. 5, according to a dispatch from the American Legation in Peiping on Oct. 16. The bandits sent a letter to the American Consul-General at Hankow demanding a large ransom for his release. The Legation has asked the National Government to obtain the release of the captive. The bandits are supposed to be connected with the so-called "1st Red Army."

Chinese Silk Filatures Ask for Government Help

Representatives of silk filatures in Shanghai, Wusih and other silk-producing centers in Kiangsu and Chekiang met at the offices of the Shanghai Silk Filature Owners Association recently and resolved to request the government to issue debentures to the extent of $10,000,000 for, the relief of the silk trade. In this connection, the Chinese newspaper, *Eastern Times*, states that 35,000 silk workers in Shanghai have been thrown out of work by the closing of approximately two-thirds of the total of 103 filatures.

Shanghai Japanese Vice-Consul Commits Suicide at Health Resort

Toru Shimizu, Japanese Vice-Consul at Shanghai, who departed for Japan last July because of illness, committed suicide at Kamakura, October 13. He had been suffering from nervous prostration. He threw himself on the railway track before an oncoming train.

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Quaker Oats 5

Who's Who in China

Ip Lan-cheen, merchant; born at Fat Shan, Kwangtung 1866; in the course of his business; career, he has held the following positions: chairman of Hock Shang tading association, 1911; director of Tung Wah Hospital; secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Hongkong; director of Po Lung Kok, Hongkong; delegate of Chinese merchants of Hongkong to participate in the London Exhibition, 1924; now, chief secretary of Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; director of bureau of Peace; secretary of the Child Welfare Society; managing director of Canton Fong Bin Hospital; managing director of Fat Shan Mo Chi Hospital; managing director of Kwong Man Lung Fire Cracker Manufacturing Co.; Chinese manager of Osaka Shosen Kaisha Co., Hongkong; address: Kwong Man Lung Fire Cracker Manufacture Co., Hongkong.

Ip Lan-cheen, (Yen Lan-chuan)
葉蘭泉

Andrew V. Wu, welfare worker; born at Yu-Yao, Chekiang, 1894; studied at the Presbyterian Academy in Ningpo and the Hangchow Christain College in Hangchow, graduating from both schools in 1909 and 1912 respectively; taught at Lee Shih Middle School in Kiangyin, Kiangsu, 1912-14; went to America as a private student in 1914 and entered the Wooster College, Ohio, graduating with B.Sc. degree, 1916; attended Princeton University, New Jersey, 1916-20, from which he was graduated from the Theological Seminary and also received his M. A. degree; appointed secretary by the International Committee of Y.M.C.A. New York to proceed to Europe to assist in the direction of Chinese labor corps participating in the World War, June 1918—Sept. 1919; returned to China in 1920 and became secretary of the Union Committee of Hangchow (a missionary organization); dean of the Hangchow Christian College, 1922-28; technical expert of the Ministry of Railways on labor welfare, 1928-29; general secretary of the national child welfare association of China, 1929-30; address: care of National Child Welfare Association of China, 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Andrew V. Wu. (Wu Wei-teh)
吳維德

Shaowen James Chuan; university comptroller and social worker; born at Peking, 1886; studied at the North China Union College; went to United States in 1909, where he taught Chinese in the divinity school of Yale University and was graduated from the University with B. A. degree in 1914; general secretary of the Chinese Students' Christain Association in North America, 1915-18; associate general secretary of the War. Y.M.C.A. work for the Chinese labor battalions with the Allied expeditionary forces, 1918-21; while in this service in Europe, he served also as Chinese delegate to the conference of the World's Committee of the World Student's Christian Federation held at Beantenberg, Switzerland, and to the International World Students' Convention held at Glasgow, Scotland; upon returning to China in 1921, he became English secretary to the director-general of the Chinese Eastern Railway and later assistant chief of the department of education of the same Railway, in which capacity, he was responsible for the establishment of schools for the Chinese personnel of the Railway; director of student activities in Tsinghua University, 1925; assistant to the president of Yenching University, Peiping 1926 and now comptroller of the same University, 1930; he is a member of the executive committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission, chairman of the board of directors of Jefferson Academy and Bridgman Academy and vice-president of the board of directors of the Peking Y. M. C. A.; address; care of Yenching University, Peiping.

Shaowen James Chuan
全紹文字希德

Chang Feng Ting
張鳳亭

Chang Fengting, business man; born at Yehhsien, Shantung, 1888; received his education in his home province; after a long business career in Harbin, he was recently elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Harbin and chairman of the executive committee of Harbin shipping society; managing-director of Harbin Brewery and Harbin Leather Works; also owner of flour mills in Harbin; address: care of Chamber of Commerce, Harbin.

INDIAN NATIONALIST NON-PARTICIPATION IN PROPOSED ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 244)

Nehru stated that the Congress would fight to the bitter end to achieve the independence of India. He concluded significantly: "The Congress is greater even than Gandhi."

Afridis Continue Turbulent

A recent official communique issued by the Indian Government at Simla states that the North West Frontier tribes have been quiet for some weeks, but a settlement with the Afridis has not yet been reached. They have so far shown no signs of attending the jirga (council of tribal elders) summoned by the Chief Commissioner. On the other hand, well-disposed elements, who started on the journey to Peshawar, were forced back by strong, armed recalcitrants. As a result the Indian Government, with a view to defending Peshawar and other frontier outposts, has decided to build a number of strategic roads. thus removing the cover the tribes derive from the trackless country between Peshawar and the foothills.

Nationalists Seek Aid in United States

Indian Nationalists have opened a campaign in the United States with a view to securing recognition of the independence of India. The Indian offices in the United States are under the direction of Salaindra Nath Ghose, President of the "Indian National Congress of America." The main object of the offices, it is announced, will be to "furnish information to Congressmen and others about India." Much of the work, however, is expected to be done through personal contacts already developed by Indians here.

Ghose puts his appeal for recognition of Indian freedom in simple terms, finding parallels to the American struggle for independence in the Eighteenth Century. Gandhi's salt campaign is likened to the early American opposition to British tea; and various leaders are characterized as the "Patrick Henry's or the Samuel Adams's of the Indian independence movement."

Edgar Snow and Duke Kung Te-cheng

The October number of *Asia* (New York) contains on Page 719 a feature article written by Edgar Snow, American journalist, recently of Shanghai, which tells an interesting story about Kung Te-cheng, seventy-fourth lineal descendant of China's famous sage, Confucius. According to the article, Mr. Snow visited Chufu, the ancient home of Confucius, and succeeded in finding and talking to young Duke Kung Te-cheng. The article describes the conversation and to prove it shows a picture with Mr. Snow clasping the hand of the young man. The inscription under the picture reads, "Edgar Snow, lineal descendant of a 'Mayflower' ancestor, clasps the hand of little Kung Te-cheng, lineal heir of Confucius, who lived five centuries before Christ."

Mr. Snow, whose home is in Kansas City, Mo., came to China about two years ago and for several months was a member of the staff of *The Review*, following which he resigned to accept the appointment as correspondent for the *Consolidated Press*, Washington D. C. Last month Mr. Snow departed from Shanghai on a special assignment for the *Consolidated Press* which will take him on a seven months' trip back to the United States, including visits to Formosa, South China, French Indo-China, Siam, Dutch East Indies, India, Afghanistan, Turkey, and through Europe back to the United States. He plans to return to China next year.

While in Shanghai Mr. Snow also contributed articles to many of the leading magazines of the United States, including the August number of *The American Mercury*, wherein he told about "The Americans in Shanghai."

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Sub-factories:—
West Gate, Paoshan
East Gate, Kaiting

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

September	6	and	13,	of	1919	
Decembor	27	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	14	1925	„	31	„	11
June	20	1925	„	33	„	3
September	12	1925	„	34	„	2
September	26	1925	„	34	„	
June	30	1926	„	35	„	8
August	11	1926	„	37	„	10
August	28	1926	„	37	„	11
September	4	1926	„	38	„	1
September	25	1926	„	38	„	4
October	16	1926	„	38	„	7
October	23	1926	„	38	„	8
November	6	1926	„	38	„	10
December	11	1926	„	39	„	2
February	19	1927	„	39	„	12
February	26	1927	„	39	„	13
March	26	1927	„	40	„	4
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April	9	1927	„	40	„	6
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8
March	3	1928	„	44	„	1

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

38 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Modern Moralist

A Preface to Morals. By Walter Lippmann. The Macmillan Company. New York, 1929.

This book by Walter Lippmann, editor of the New York *World*, deals most interestingly, and in the clearest and most effective language, with the situation with which men are faced today by the collapse of ancestral beliefs, and suggests some principles whereby we moderns, with no deep-seated belief in either gods or masters, may be able to realize something of the reality of goodness. First of all the auther deals with our changing outlook, of our loss of certainty in God and in our own infinite importance in the scheme of things, which he points out are due to the "acids of modernity" eating away the foundations of our old faith. People who think of kings and of kingly rule as obsolete on this earth do not accept so easily the idea of an "Almighty King" for the universe. The temporal power of the once-mighty Catholic Church, representing God on earth, is almost gone, and neither in business, in politics, nor in family life is the authority of religious leaders generally recognized and accepted. Moderns distrust the miracles which formerly held their faith, though there is a strong sense of the marvellous things being done by scientists in the world today,-a sense that the careful calculation of the scientific method is much more effective than the rigid dogma of revealed religion.

Protestantism is another important influence. With the innumerable meanings to be taken from the Bible, only a supreme authority can hold Christianity together as a united faith, as probably no two men going through the Bible will be impressed by just the same passages, or interpret them in just the same way. So there are innumerable sects, and many men go from choosing what parts of the Bible they are to believe, to choosing not to believe at all. Anarchy (the rejection of authority) in religion, that is to say Protestantism, leads directly to unbelief. How many modern men—how many even of the Modernist school of Christians—believe in the god who strolled in the garden conversing with Adam and Eve, who wrestled all night with Aaron, who drew up with Moses a detailed code of law for the Jewish people, who appeared personally to seventy Jewish elders, who hardened Pharaoh's heart that he might show his ability to work wonders of extraordinary savagery, and who had a son by a virgin,—a son who came to life days after his execution, showed himself to his followers, and ascended into the sky in full sight of sober witnesses?

Religion and Morality

Here it is necessary to remark that Lippmann's attitude, regarding religion and morality as hitherto closely connected, has of course to do with the Christian West. Elsewhere the gods are usually less exacting about the moral lives of their worshippers, and the local gods in their little temples and shrines in China (and Japan) are rather indifferent to such matters. The Confucian ethics, the long-accepted standard among people outnumbering all Christian Europe, is rational and not religious, and has little connection, except for ancestor-worship, with the primitive paganism of the people. But while this is true, it is also true that these Confucian ethics rest upon a political, social, and family system which is being eaten away by "the acids of modernity" just as is the old order in the West. So if Lippmann has a rational answer to the problem of what constitutes good and evil, it is of interest here as elsewhere.

Briefly, Lippmann takes the position that men feel they are entitled to live in the land of heart's desire. When they cannot do so they feel that something is wrong, and turn to utopias or to prayer. One can either try to change conditions so as to make possible the full satisfaction of desire, or to control or eliminate the desires whose dissatisfaction causes pain. The latter method constitutes the ascetic principle.

Good and evil are qualities in the relationship between variable desires and variable objects of desire. "Things are neutral, and evil is a certain way of experiencing them." Mature consideration of evil tends to remove the fearful nature of it, a "matured personality" being one that understands the limitations of life and the impossibility of living in the land of naive desire. This maturity is essentially the same as the ascetic principle, likewise recognizing life's limitations and attempting to control naive desire. While the truth-seeking of the scientist has the disinterestedness, the detachment from naive desire, characteristic of high religion and of true maturity.

Analyzing those forms of conduct regarded as virtuous (courage, honor, faithfulness, veracity, magnanimity, love, etc.), Lippmann finds they have disinterestedness as their inner principle, and that their common element is the transcending of the ordinary impulses. Virtuous action is that which responds to a larger situation. "It is only those actions which he cannot be depended upon to do, and yet are highly desirable, that men call virtuous. The asceticism of high religion, the acceptance of life's limitations which constitutes maturity, and the disinterestedness of science are essentially the same principle, and furnish a true basis for morality. Lippmann goes on show to the possible application of this principle in business, in politics, and in love.

Is Goodness Disinterested?

It may well be doubted, it seems to me, if disinterestedness can be identified with goodness. There is the disinterestedness of the scientist who works with equal ardor of the development of poison gas and of chemical fertilizer: Is this goodness? There is the disinterestedness of "statesmen" who distinguish themselves from "politicians" by their "ability to respond to a larger situation," maintaining by ruthless terrorism a dictatorship which a "politician" would lose by his uncertainty: Is this goodness? Is the disinterestedness of a director who thinks only of his business, regardless of workers, the public, or of ordinary stockholders, to be regarded as goodness? Is the disinterestedness of a man or woman whose experiments in love disregard the heartbreak and suffering they may cause others in the process, to be regarded as goodness?

When our godless generation uses the word "good" of some person, in a serious sense, it does not mean what Mr. Lippmann means by virtue. We do not generally say, for example, that someone is a "good man" because he is courageous. This might make him a "good soldier," or a "good cop," or a "good highwayman," but hardly a "good man." When we seriously refer to someone as "good," we refer to his relations to other personal virtues or vices, which are really no one else's business. A "good man" is one who is kindly, and decent, and tolerant, and straightforward.

Perhaps the truth is the very reverse of Lippmann's position. Is the scientific attitude really that of mature sophistication? Or is it not rather, as many keen psychologists believe, the attitude of the curious, open-minded child, carried over into adult life? And how far is the attitude of the truly religious man from simple childlike faith? Jesus remarked once that unless we become as little children, we cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven (which, of course, is within us). Which it seems to me means, if it means anything, that we must return to simplicity and innocence of desire, to faith in life, faith in others, and wide-eyed curiosity about the strange and beautiful things about us in the world.

The Cultivation of Evil

How much "evil" is due to the artificial cultivation of anti-social impulses? Lippmann does not deal with this, and yet it is of great importance both in analyzing the present situation and in endeavoring to work out a rational ethics.

There was a time when men had a more fixed place in society, and the humble poor could pray:

God bless the squire and his relations.

And keep us in our proper stations.

But there is no longer such respect and solicitude for the boss and his relations. The present economic order is justified simply on the argument that a man's superior brains entitle him to as much as he can get. But if this is true it is of no importance how you get money just so you get it, and a clean getaway is man's noblest achievement. The democratic dogma leads one man to think he's just as good as another ("and maybe a damn sight better"), and because some guy happens to be born rich is no reason why he should hog the whole works and expect everyone else to be easy suckers for him. Now a psychology like this—and it seems inseparable from the present economic order based upon the free play of acquisitive impulses—means there will be crime. Every man with such an outlook is a potential criminal. And this evil is clearly a result of the economic and social order, and cannot be eliminated unless either the system is made to accord more with justice, or men are taught once more to be satisfied with whatever station in life God has called them to.

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And so with homicide and violence,—deliberately cultivated by governments in time of war. When people sigh over the wickedness of human nature, which, being what it is, means that "men will always fight," we now know they are idiots. Every government involved in the last war had to resort to conscription in order to get cannon fodder, taking men who preferred to live in peace and forcing them to kill or be killed.

And simply to mention espionage—that subsidizing of vicious and unscrupulous men for activities involving the deepest dishonor and most despicable baseness of which degraded humanity is capable,—just to mention this "underworld of state" is to bring to mind Mencken's characterization of government as "the natural enemy of all decent men."

Beyond this official cultivation of dishonor comes home influence. It is *not* easier to lie than to tell the truth, but when children, curious about the central facts of life, find themselves facing a conspiracy of lies and evasions among parents and teachers, they can cultivate lying themselves, and be just as good as the grown-ups.

The influence of environment is unquestionable. But as to what constitutes good, it appears to me that we must understand this in the generally accepted sense,—i. e., good as regards one's relations to others. That which is social, that which brings the greatest good to the greatest number, that which brings a happier, kindlier, franker life among men,—seems to me to be good. That which is anti-social, which is detrimental to most persons, which brings violence and suspicion and bitterness and repression among men,—seems to me to be evil. And kindliness and tolerance, as Bertrand Russell says, are worth all the creeds in the world.

HARRY PAXTON HOWARD.

Study of Poetry

An Approach to Poetry, by Phosphor Mallam; Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1930. 168 pages with index.

This book is written to aid teachers of literature who find it difficult to stimulate interest in the study of poetry. By showing the various appproaches to poetry the author endeavors ta assist discouraged pedagogues. We wonder if teachers, either with or without assistance, ever successfully arouse zeal for poetical reading in the minds of those not naturally atune to sound, meaning, feeling, thought, imagination and beauty.

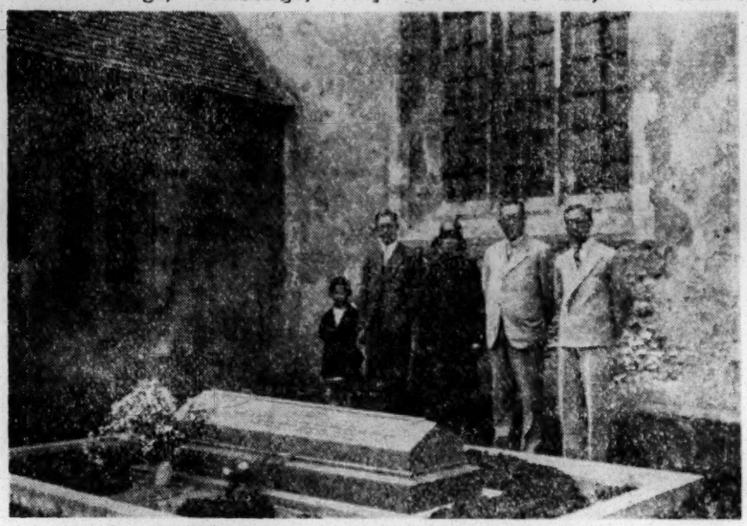
It is true that these topics, not poetical structure, form the basis of the book's theme. The author wisely omits form and prosody, but even a study of the more ethereal elements of verse must be handled carefully if the bloom is to be kept on the fruit of the poet's fancy. It will be a clever teacher who can assimilate and pass on the suggestions of this short book. Can anything in literary study take the place of an appreciative, natural and unforced interpretive reading aloud of poetry? and where in our busy and crowded curricula do we find room for that sort of natural poetic enjoyment?

"To get the most out of poetry, then, we have to learn to appreciate the justness and precision of words, the nice markings of delicate shades of distinction, the force, color, and glow of the language, besides its music. And this soon becomes a keen, intellectual joy for the sake of which we are ready to wrestle with the knottiest construction, the most closely packed sentence, and even, some of us, to prefer poetry that challenge our brain-power, our nimbleness of wit, at the expense of the music. But we must be willing to exert ourselves, we must lay ourselves open to receive fresh impressions, we must have feeling and imagination to vibrate in answer to the associations the poet plays on. The guest must bring something to the feast, if only an appetite. And the perfect poem always needs as its complement the perfect reader... Beauty is like sunshine, always welcome in itself whether it light up the hovel or the palace, the grimy alley or the broad fields. When the sun is on it, a piece of glass is as beautiful as a diamond, and were it possible to look simply at the beauty of a poem without considering its substance, the beauty of poetry would be found equally in what was intrinsically worthless, as well as in what was intrinsically valuable. But poetic beauty has significance as well as charm. A poet's words are at once symbols of thought, notes of sound, and steps in a dance, and their selection and arrangement depend on their ability to serve this triple purpose. Music and dreams,

Continued on page 266)

Dr. Alfred Sze and Family Visit Graves of Sir James and Lady Cantlie

This picture, taken recently in England, shows Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, and Mrs. Sze and their children at the graves of Sir James and Lady Cantlie at Cot Cottered, Hertfordshire. From right to left, those in the picture are, Se-son Sze, a student at Christ College, Cambridge; Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Minister; Madame Sze, Szeming Sze and Alice Sze, the youngest child. The graves of Sir James and Lady Cantlie are in the foreground.



Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze and Madame Sze and their children at the graves of Sir James and Lady Cantlie in England.

Sir James Cantlie, as a surgeon in Hongkong, became acquainted with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen when Sun was a student of medicine. In later years, or on October 11, 1896, when Dr. Sun as a political refugee in London, was kidnapped and held prisoner by the Chinese Legation, Sir James Cantlie was instrumental in effecting Sun's release. The National Government recently employed a son of Sir James and Lady Cantlie as a technical adviser in the Ministry of Railways.

Dr. Sze, Chinese Minister in London, recently assisted in the presentation of a valuable manuscript dealing with the life of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to the National Government. The manuscript belonged to Dr. Herbert A. Giles, famous Sinologue, who is now professor of Chinese Literature at Cambridge, England. Formerly, when Dr. Giles was British Consul in China, he was the author of a Chinese Biographical Dictionary. During the year, 1897, he requested Dr. Sun to supply him with his biography, which Dr. Sun did in his own hand-writing. Dr. Giles preserved the manuscript, had it handsomely bound and recently decided to send it to the National Government for permanent preservation. The manuscript was presented to Dr. Sze for transmission to China by Madame Lindgren-Mamen, well known Manchurian and Mongolian explorer, who is a student of Dr. Giles at Cambridge.

Enthusiastic October 10 Celebrations at Nanking

China's National Independence Day was celebrated in Nanking October 10, under ideal weather conditions, and with more than ordinary enthusiasm. President Chiang Kai-shek returned from the front to participate in the celebration. At the memorial services held at Central Party Headquarters and during the big mass meeting at the Public Recreation Ground, the speakers dwelt principally on the favorable outlook for Peace and National Unification. All public buildings and the main thoroughfares were colorfully dressed for the holiday; the National Emblem was everywhere in evidence.

The chief event was the reception held at the auditorium of the State Council building, when President Chiang Kai-shek, supported by Presidents Hu Han-min, Wang Chung-hui and Tai Chi-tao of the various Yuan, and the Cabinet Ministers, received the members of the Diplomatic circle. Besides M. Vandervelde, the Belgian statesman, who was very warmly received by President Chiang, the following guests attended the official reception:

Baron de Warzee, Belgian Minister to China.
M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires.
M. Weydenthal, Polish representative.
M. Fuad Bey, Turkish Charge d'Affaires.
Mr. Meyrick Hewlett, British Consul-General at Nanking.
E. B. Ingram, Counsellor of Legation, on behalf of the British Minister.
W. A. Adams, Consul at Nanking, on behalf of the American Minister.
M. Blandeau, Consul at Nanking, on behalf of the French Minister.
Dr. H. Bidder, on behalf of the German Minister.
Dr. F. E. Groeman, Consul-General in Shanghai, on behalf of the Netherlands Minister.

In the evening, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was host at an official banquet to the various diplomatic representatives.

Messages from President Hoover and Others

President Hoover cabled a message to President Chiang Kai-shek on the occosion of China's National holiday as follows:—"My fellow citizens join me in extending to Your Excellency our cordial greetings on this auspicious anniversary. We earnestly desire for your country the blessings of peace and prosperity."

Messages of felicitation were also received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the following diplomatic representatives who were unable personally to attend the official reception at the Capital: M. Manuel Piedra, Cuban Minister; Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister; H. D. Kauffman, Danish Minister; Mr. Hultman, Swedish Minister; The Charges d'Affaires of the Brazilian, Portuguese Spanish and Swedish Legislations at Peiping; and the Czechoslovakian representative at Shanghai.

E. S. Cunningham Departs—Douglas Jenkins Takes Over

Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul General, and Mrs. Cunningham departed from Shanghai on the s. s. *President McKinley* October 10 on a six months holidays in the United States. Mr. Cunningham expects to be back in Shanghai beginning of May next year to resume his duties as consul-general and senior consul here. On the occasion of his departure from Shanghai, Mr. Cunningham received several letters of appreciation for assistance rendered in the settlement of local questions. Many letters and cablegrams wishing him *bon boyage* were also received by him.

Among those sending their best wishes to Mr. Cunningham on the occasion of his departure was Brigadier General E. B. Macnaghten, on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Council. He expressed his sincere appreciation of the ready co-operation which Mr. Cunningham had at all times lent to the Council and attested the sympathetic concern which he always evinced in all matters affecting the welfare of the general community.

Captain and Mrs. Dollar headed a large body of prominent residents who attended at the jetty on the occasion of the Consul General's departure, to wish him *bon voyage*.

Douglas Jenkins, who takes up the position of Consul General in Shanghai, arrived here during the week, from Canton where he was formerly stationed. Mr. Jenkins hails from South Carolina, his home being at Greenville. In his early days he was a newspaper reporter. His first consular experience was gained in Europe. He came to the Far East in 1918, his first post being at Harbin.

Captain Dollar Departs for the Philippines

Captain Robert Dollar, founder of the steamship line which bears his name, accompanied by Mrs. Dollar, departed from Shanghai by the *President Fillmore* October 15 for the Philippines, where he will inaugurate a new inter-island service. Although the veteran steamship magnate declined many social invitations he found time during his brief stay in Shanghai to attend a dinner given by the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A's of China October 11. Short speeches were made by Dr. David Z. T. Yui and Captain Dollar. Captain Dollar said Shanghai has always been one of his favorite cities. Yu Yah-ching, one of China's principal ship owners, had an interview with Captain Dollar shortly before the latter's departure.

C. M. S. N. Co. Under New Management

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

Ever since Li Chung Kung, the vice-Minister of Communications, assumed the office of the managing directorship of China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, it has taken on a new phase of life. Regulations governing the reorganization of the Company were promulgated by the National government on Sept. 15, and have since gone into effect. Mr. Li in the meantime has been formally appointed by the government as the special commissioner for reorganizing the Company, and a committee of seven members for the same purpose has al sobeen appointed. They are Messrs. Chang Chun (the chairman), the mayor of Greater Shanghai; Li Chung Kung; Chen Hsi Tseng, the director of Chinese Telegraphic Administration; Marquis Li, the chairman of the Company; Wong Han Liang, the assistan tmanager of Ho-Heng Bank; Koh Loh, the vice-manager of Wing On Department Store; and Wong Yen Song, a local silk merchant. This committee of reorganization is composed of men of different walks of life, and will be formally installed into the office after the arrival of Mayor Chang Chun, who is now in Mukden More4 important han anything else, the promulgation of the regulations governing the reorganization of the Company will invest on the special commissioner new powers, by means of which the special commissioner can go on to carry out his work of reorganization without any undue hindrance and inter ference. Inaccordancewith the regulations, the special commissioner is the sole representative of the Company, and any contracts, the contents of which have anything whatsoever to do with the Company's property and rights, in order to be valid, must bear the seal of the special commissioner. Based on these regulation. it is evident that hereafter the office of the chairman of the board of directors, whose consent hereafter must be secured in order to obtain loans or dispose of the Company's property, will be relegated to the background, and that the special commissioner, supported by the committee of reorganization, can do all what his conscience and judgment prompt him to do for the good of the Company.

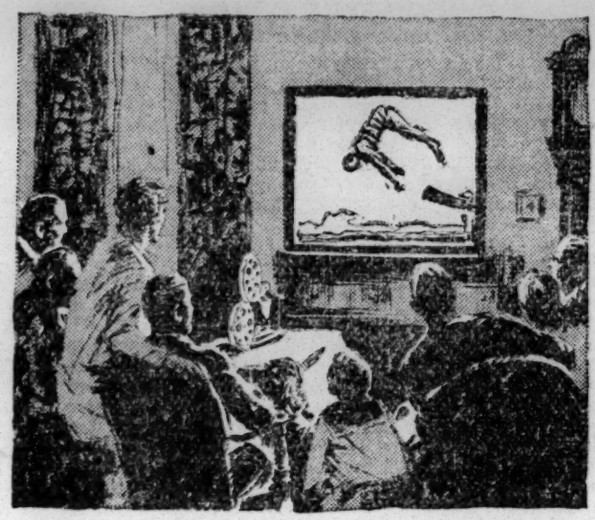
The new special commissioner, upon taking up the office was immediately faced with the herculean task of raising ahuge sum of money to tide over the Mid-Autumn Festival,and so far he has carried on his work very successfully. Its employees have received partial payment of their arreas, and its creditors have also received partial payment of their indebtedness. The special commissioner, together with his lieutenants, has tried every possible means to restore the lost credit of the Company, and will by all means act upon what he has once promised. After one month of his administration, he has gained a great confidence among his subordinates and creditors. While he is busily engaged in financing the Company, he, nevertheless, has not lost sight of its many other problems, the solution of which is equally necessary to rehabilitate the Company. Besides everything else, he has appointed two committees; the one is the Regulations-Drafting Committee, and the other the Indebtedness-Reorganizing Committee. The former is to draft a set of regulations, up on which the future administration of the Company will be based; and the latter is to reorganize the Company's indebtedness—the means of putting the Company on a running basis. It is understood that before long more committees will be named to study and solve the different phases of the Company's problems, and it goes without saying that their findings will contribute much to the development of the Company.

In spite of all the improvements and developments, the status of the Company, the most important problem of all the problems, has not yet been definitely decided by the government. Several weeks ago, the writer wrote an article on the C. M. S. N. Co., stating that with the government exhausting its financial resources on civil wars, it must seek private means to reorganize the Company, and will eventually put the Company on the basis of the joint-management by the merchants and the government for the time being. But with the politico-military situation taking a sudden turn and the unification of China in sight, the government can find means to buy off the stocks of the Company. Li Chung Kung, in a recent address to the Chinese pressmen, gave some details as to this attitude regarding the status of the Company.

"In looking at the Company's financial status, I can assure you that it is far from being in a helpless and hopeless state. To be plain, its assets are valued at more than Tls. 40,000,000.00, while its liabilities only amount to Tls. 14,000,000.00. Therefore its assets will be three times as much as its liabilities. But the Company is now overloaded with indebtedness and has been constantly under the mercy of its creditors. One of the reasons for this predicament, so far as I can see, lies in the status of the Company. With the status of the Company undecided, it is nearly impossible for the managing director of the Company to go out to approach the banks for loans, as there is still a board of directors existing, which is supposed to represent the interest of the stockholders. But the board of directors has long since ceased its power of functioning, and inasmuch as it is not a legal organization, it can not represent the interests of the stockholders as a whole. Therefore I hope that the government will soon pick out one of the following five systems to be adopted by the Company:

(1) State ownership; (2) Government Management for the Stockholders; (3) Joint Management by the Government and Stockholders; (4) Private Management with Government Supervision; and (5) Private Management."

Shanghai, October 13,1930.



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IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 255)

Anti-Dumping Regulations

The National Government announced on Oct. 9 that drastic measures would be adopted to prevent the dumping of cereals on the China market, the announcement being inspired by reports that Soviet Russia was planning to "dump" large quantities of cereals on the China market. It was claimed that China will have bountiful crops this season, hence the importation of large quantities of foreign cereals would cause distress among Chinese farmers.

Industrial Films in Both Sound and Color

An organization known as the "Industrial and Educational Films, Inc., Far East," has been formed in Shanghai under the managing directorship of W. H. Jansen for the purpose of promoting phonophotography in China and other Far Eastern countries. According to literature which has been mailed out, both in China and the United States, the plan is to take both sound and color pictures showing industrial development in China for reproduction abroad and also to show in China pictures illustrative of industrial development abroad. W. H. Jansen, the promoter of the enterprise, has had many years experience in the Far East and other parts of the world as a maker of moving pictures. He was originally employed in Hollywood, following which he was engaged in war-propaganda work in South America. He was in Australia with the Prince of Wales, then went to Africa where he filmed wild game, thence to India. He arrived in China in 1922 and for a considerable period was with the British-American Tobacco Company. A booklet explaining the enterprise is entitled, "Filming the Far East in Sound Color," may be obtained by writing the company, care Post Office Box 1292, Shanghai.

Economic Reform in Chekiang

The Chekiang Economic Commission, which held its second meeting in Hangchow on Oct. 13 announced that sub-commitiees had been appointed to make a study of the following subjects and report back to the Commission.

I. Accounts of the year 1929.
II. Budget and deficits for the year 1930.
III. Plans for means to cover deficits in the budget of the year 1930.
1. Temporary measures:
(a) Amalgamation of subsidiary organs,
(b) Re-organization of various organs and curtailment of staff,
(c) Arrangement of projects in the order of their respective importance and urgency.
2. Fundamental measures:
(a) Improvement in methods of collecting revenues,
(b) Plans to increase earnings of public enterprises.
(c) Systematization of accounting methods,
(d) Investigation into imports and exports.
(e) Introduction of outside capital,
(f) Establishment of new taxes,
(g) Utilization of financial institutions in the maximum development of their resources.
IV. Establishment of the audit system.

Gradual Introduction of Dr. Kemmerer's Recommendations

The *Shun Pao* on Oct. 13 stated that while the Government had published most of the reports issued by the Kemmerer Commission of Financial Experts who made an investigation of China's finance and currency problems last year, "it was understood that plans recommended by Dr. Kemmerer are not entirely in conformity with the present Chinese financial situation. Continuing, the report in the *Shun Pao* stated that as the result of careful studies made by the commissioner of currency of the Ministry of Finance and acting on the advice of other financial experts, a program of yearly currency adjustment measures, based on Kemmerer's recommendation, but with due modifications to suit China's present currency, will be promulgated. The first move on this program will be to adjust the system of coppers and subsidiary coins. Measures of adjustment will first be devoted to standardization and then to changes. Work of this nature will commence after the fourth session of the Kuomintang Plenary Congress.

Of interest in connection with the foregoing, it was reported on October 15 that the National Government's conference with representatives of creditors, which was scheduled for October 1, had been postponed to Nov. 15 of this year.

The Peiping-Liaoning Railway

BY A. BLAND CALDER

(U. S. Commerce Reports, August 19)

The Peiping-Liaoning Railway operates between Peiping (Peking), the former capital of China and now the capital of Hopei (formerly Chihli) Province, and Mukden, the capital of Fengtien (now called Liaoning) Province in Manchuria. Like most Chinese railways, its original name was from the two terminal cities of the line. Approximately half of the main line (266 miles) lies in Hopei Province and the other half 260 miles in Liaoning Province. Its head office is at Tientsin, near the Tientsin central station of the railway, and its main shops are at Tongshan, about two and one-half hours' ride by express train northward from Tientsin. The railway has standard (4-foot 8½-inch) gage throughout.

Management of the Railway

The line at present (June, 1930) is controlled exclusively by the Manchurian authorities—that is, by the Mukden Government, which is virtually autonomous. The present managing director of the line spends part of his time at Tientsin and part at Mukden, where shops also have been developed within the past two years. During part of this time the line was under dual control—the Mukden Government holding the part north of the Great Wall and the Nanking Government nominally maintaining control of the part south of the Great Wall.

During the period of dual control the Mukden Government collected all fares and freight revenues north of the Wall and whatever military contingent had control south of the Great Wall collected revenues of the line in the latter area. During that period there were no through freight shipments. All freight had to be unloaded at the halfway point and reloaded into other cars. Through passenger trains were run, but the Mukden authorities never allowed more of their own passenger cars to go south of the Great Wall than there were passenger cars owned or controlled by the southern half north of the Wall.

Mileage

The total trackage of the line is 1,262 miles, consisting of 526 miles of main line, 93 miles of double track (representing the additional main line trackage due to double tracking between Tongshan and Shanhaikwan), 314 miles of branch lines, and 329 miles of sidings.

Operating Results for 1928

The most recent annual report is for the year 1928, issued in August, 1929. It covers normal full operation of the entire line only for the period January—May; that is, before the dual control began. The report deals only with revenues and control of operation as maintained by the Tientsin head office, and does not deal with those revenues collected by the Mukden authorities nor with the operation of those portions of the line. The sections of the line under control of the head office for the several periods were, as follows: Entire line, January 1 to June 2, 1928: Peiping-Tientsin (80 miles), June 3 to July 9; Peiping-Tangku (about 115 miles), July 10 to September 23; Peiping-Tongshan (about 170 miles), September 24 to October 21; and Peiping-Lanhsien (about 250 miles), October 22 to December 31.

The 1928 annual report, covering only this partial operation of the line, gives the total freight carried at 5,268,594 metric tons, and the passenger traffic at 3,854,311 passengers. The passenger traffic was divided as follows: First class, 88,372; second class, 94,395; third class, 3,383,392; coolie, 60,194; military, 200,849; privilege fares (passes), 9,713; excursion, 17,396.

Operating revenues in the same period of 1928 totaled $21,821,544 Chinese silver ($37,720,465 silver in 1927); operating expenses, $10,958,396 silver ($15,941,157 silver in 1927); and net revenues, $10,863,148 silver ($18,779,308 silver in 1927). (At exchange prevailing in December, 1928, $1 in United States currency equaled about $2.16 Chinese silver.)

Rolling Stock

The rolling stock at the end of 1928 comprised 249 locomotives, 343 passenger cars, 4,627 freight cars owned by the railway, 72 privately owned freight cars, and 140 service cars. The foregoing represents the rolling stock owned by the line but is not necessarily a record of the stock in the line's possession. At the time of the retreat of Marshal Chang Tso-lin from Peiping to Mukden (May,

1928) he commandeered and sent forward into Manchuria as spoils of war a large portion of the rolling stock of all North China standard-gage railways, with the exception of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway.

A large part of the stock of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway was thus held north of the Great Wall by the Manchurian authorities during 1928 and some has been taken off for use on other Manchurian lines. Lately (1929 and 1930) the Manchurian authorities, now in complete control of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, have sent down from Mukden considerably more rolling stock for use on the entire line than was in use in 1928—enough, in fact, to make for full normal operation of the line. But some of the stock in use is really the property of other lines, such as the Peiping-Hankow, the Lung-hai, the Tientsin-Pukow, and the Peiping-Suiyuan lines. Most of the passenger trains of the Peiping-Liaoning line, in recent months, have been operating with locomotives in reality the property of the Peiping-Suiyuan line, but never returned to that line since the military seizure in 1928.

Hulutao Port Project

The Mukden authorities have signed a contract with the Dutch Harbor Works for the construction, over a period of six or seven years, of the Hulutao port and have pledged $95,000 silver monthly from the revenues of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway to finance the construction. The formal official opening of the project was set for June 15, and work has already started.

New Motor Freight Collection and Distribution Service Planned

The managing director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway also recently conducted a shippers conference at Tientsin, at which it was decided that the railway will undertake a somewhat ambitious program of motor freight collection and distribution services at terminal cities and at other important points, such as Tientsin; will establish warehousing facilities—involving the construction or acquirement of railway-owned warehouses—at terminals and ports, and a banking department which would attempt to finance shipments on behalf of customers, collecting both invoiced value of goods and haulage charges from consignee as well as advancing loans on goods in warehouses. It is doubtful whether these plans will be instituted in the immediate future, though some experimental effort to develop the motor freight collection and delivery services may be undertaken shortly.

Shanghai American School Has Thirteen New Teachers

The Shanghai American School recently started its current school term with thirteen new members on its staff. G. G. Stockton, the acting Principal, made the selections. The names of the new teachers are as follows:—

Miss Maud Prentice, Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, Miss Eleanor Fahden, Miss Stella Luchinger, Miss Margaret Armstrong H. L. Artau, Miss Ouida O. Barnes, John A. Pilley, Miss Carloyn Vann, Miss Myra Bancroft Olive, Miss Dorothy Platt, and Mrs. J. M. Wilson.

Belgian Consul Replaces Mr. Cunningham as Senior Consul

E. S. Cunningham, consul-general for the United States of America in Shanghai, just before departing for the United States end of last week, issued an official notification that he was relinquishing the senior consulship and that the consul-general for Belgium. J. Van Haute, would assume the post. Major J. L. Isler, the Swiss Consul, was eligible for the honor, but declined on the ground of ill health.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST IN THE FAR EAST

(Continued from page 261)

walking different roads, meet and reflect each other's glory in a beautiful poem. And at the heart of every dream lies a thought. . . . A feeling for language, an ear for music, a heart for passion, and a soul for beauty—that is the essential equipment of a lover of poetry. . . . Love for an art brings with it a curiosity about the means and methods with which that art obtains its effects. In satisfying this curiosity with regard to poetry our ears become refined, our sensibilities more delicate; we learn something of the values of words and of style, we begin to think of the relative importance of themes; a notion of what is meant by art comes gradually to us, its problems and solutions interest us more and more, and so we rise by degrees from passive enjoyment to actively full appreciation of what we read."

These are quotations from the book. We can imagine earnest teachers trying to inspire uninterested students by means of these true statements. The divine fire of poetical appreciation, like that of poetical expression, will, however, be lacking unless the souls of both interpreter and scholar are tempered to the heats of the ethereal flame. Our author says it is "difficult to get poetry from a pachyderm". We would add another sentence; it is equally difficult to get poetry into a pachyderm!

October 8, 1930.

G. B. S.

Recent Pamphlets Received

Among the subjects treated in the current *Monthly Summary of the League of Nations* is the traffic in women and children in the Far East. An inquiry is being undertaken with help of a grant of $125,000 from the Social Hygiene Bureau of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The current number of *The Meifoo Shield*, the Standard Oil Company's house organ in China (F. A. Walters, editor) contains an interesting article on Koongmoon, by Chan Sing U. of the Hongkong "Socony" staff. Correspondence from Tientsin, Kiukiang, Changsha, Mukden and Tsingtao helps to make 17 pages of attractive reading.

Japanese Announce Another Postponement of Cable Conference

The date for the third meeting of the Sino-Japanese Cable Conference had been set several times by Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, but the meeting was postponed on several occasions. Thus the meeting which was announced to be held at Nanking October 11 was postponed owing to the illness of Mr. Yoshino, Japanese delegate. The Japanese delegates thereupon notified the Chinese delegates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the postponement of the meeting until some time next week.

According to a paragraph in the *Sin Wan Pao* October 5 it would appear, however, that there are other reasons for the delay. Mr. Shigemitsu for example is quoted as saying: "Due to the importance and seriousness of the Shanghai-Nagasaki Cable Line problem, we have had to make a careful study on the subject for a few days, which, I believe, causes the delay of the third meeting."

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

KARAKHAN AND THE CHANG-CHIANG AGREEMENT

(Continued from page 242)

In the first place, the Government will hereafter welcome and follow as far as possible the views of the people in so far as they are not in conflict with the Three People's Principles and the fundamental principles of National Reconstruction. Threat of force to back up any such proposal will, however, not be countenanced. Secondly, it should be borne in mind that the foundation of national unity can be consolidated only through the collective effort of the nation. Any attempt on the part of any military unit to disrupt the national unity should under no circumstances be tolerated.

Unity is the essential of a State; and the troops constitute the armed force of the nation. The most noteworthy result which the National Revolutionary Army has so far achieved is the extirpation of the military force of private individuals and consolidation of that of the nation, thereby laying down the foundation of national unity. Military units, constituting as they do the armed force of the nation, not of private individuals, should naturally be used only for the welfare of the entire nation. Violation of this fundamental principle amounts to sedition and rebellion.

Obsessed as they were with feudalistic ambitions, participants of the present rebellion had, before the outbreak of their revolts, tried, on the one hand, to hoodwink and delude the people by specious pronouncements; and, on the other, to dictate to the Government by threat of force.

That these rebels, bent upon selfish ends, had never at heart the welfare of the country is a fact too obvious to require mention.

Even if they had really any proposal to make regarding the affairs of the country, once such proposals were accompanied by threat of military force, the foundation of national unity was challenged and law and discipline undermined. Unless the people realize this, however ardently they may look for peace, their hope will never find realization.

The Party, in pursuance of the teachings of the late Party Leader, will, on the one hand, carry out the Political Tutelage Program in order to pave the way for democracy, and on the other, seek the help of the entire people in the execution of various political programs. It is not, and has never been, the policy of the Party to disregard public opinion or deny any qualified citizen the right of participation in public affairs. The Three People's Principles and the general procedure of national reconstruction are, however, what we regard as the basic principles indispensable to the reconstruction of the State and can not therefore be altered.

The main reason why peace and tranquillity have not yet been attained, is due to the fact that deep-rooted, mistaken and hereditary conceptions have not yet been wiped out; and a correct attitude towards the affairs of the country not yet established. If revolts against the Government are considered merely as factious disputes; and no distinction is drawn between the rebels and the Central Government, the foundation of national unity will never be consolidated nor can peace be permanently preserved.

Our compatriots should realize that their interests and welfare are closely bound up with those of the nation as a whole. It is hoped, therefore, that henceforth our compatriots will change their present attitude of apathy to one of frank criticism. All views, constructive or critical, in so far as they are not in conflict with the teachings bequeathed by the late Party Leader will be followed and acted upon. Those who are willing to shoulder the burden of government jointly with the Party will also, if found qualified, be welcomed.

The people must on their part strive together, by means of a strong public opinion, for the maintenance and consolidation of national unity. Any politician who should hereafter defy the Government, or disrupt national unity by the use of force, must, irrespective of the magnitude of the case, be dealt with according to law. It is in this way—through the cooperation of the people and the upholding of law and discipline—that peace may be permanently preserved.

What, regardless of any personal sacrifices, I have been striving for,—namely, the preservation and consolidation of national unity—I will continue to fight for in the future. Consolidation of national unity and preservation of peace constitute, in my opinion, the supreme missions of the National Revolution and the National Government. I will therefore devote my whole energy to the attainment of this goal. Incapable as I am, I hereby pledge my services to the Party and the State.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, leader of the rebel Kuominchun forces, who succeeded in escaping across the Yellow River with some 30,000 of his personal troops, is now supposed to be stationed at the town of Paokow, located on a branch line of the Peiping-Hankow railway in northern Honan province, where he is alleged to be negotiating with his former ally, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan for permission to take his troops into southern Shansi province. As for Gen. Yen and the remnants of his troops, reports from Peiping indicate that the Shansi rebel forces are being transferred back into their home province. The last important Kuominchun stronghold in Honan, the city of Loyang, located to the west of Chengchow, has been captured and according to reports in the Chinese newspapers the Government troops are pushing on towards the fortified mountain pass at Tungkwan, located on the border between Honan and Shensi. Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang, former Feng subordinate, who has been entrusted with the task of reorganizing the defeated Kuominchun troops, telegraphed to Nanking on Oct. 11 that some 60,000 men formerly under Gen. Chang Wei-hsi, had returned to the fold of the Government. Gen. Ma estimated that some 250,000 insurgents had participated in the recent rebellion, of which number 30,000 had been killed or wounded, 60,000 disarmed and some 100,000 had surrendered to the Central authorities. The remaining troops under Generals Sun Liang-chen and Liu Juming had retreated northward with Feng.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War and commander of the Government garrison at Hankow, has been appointed to the control of Honan province and entrusted with the task of reorganizing the military situation south of the Yellow river. Gen. Ho Cheng-chun, previously with the Government forces in Honan, has been transferred to Hankow where he will have charge of the campaign against the communists and red bandits in Hunan and Kiangsi.

A delayed report from *The Review's* Correspondent at Tehchow, northern Shantung, stated that more than 20,000 Shansi roops quartered in that area had evacuated and the territory taken over by Gen. Han Fu-chu, head of the Shantung provincial government. Gen. Han's troops had come into conflict with numerous bandit gangs in the district, but most had been disarmed without much trouble. Train service on the Tientsin-Pukow line had been interrupted for a time owing to the destruction of bridges, but apparently has since been resumed.

Three Cantonese military and political leaders, Gen. Chen Ming-chu, chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government; Gen. Teng Yen-hua, Commissioner of Reconstruction in Kwangtung, and W. K. Lin, Mayor of Canton, passed through Shanghai on Oct. 12 on their way to Nanking to confer with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, regarding the military situation in South China. According to reports they took with them a definite offer to surrender on the part of the rebel Kwangsi group in South China. It was stated that the Government might agree to pay the expenses of the leaders, chang Fa-kwei Tsung-jen, for a trip around the world.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a statement issued on Oct. 13, expressed the opinion that the recent punitive expedition against Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang had been the most important and most stubbornly fought campaign in the history of the republic. He estimated the total casualties on both sides at 300,000. The Government's recent victory, in Dr. Wang's opinion, sealed the fate of the reactionary warlords.

Dr. Hu Han-ming, head of the Legislative Yuan and influential Kuomintangist, in a statement issued on the Republican anniversary, Oct. 10, stated that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had first advocated a People's National Convention in 1924, his object being to invoke the help of the entire people for the elimination of militarism and liberation of the nation from foreign aggression. Dr. Hu stated that the National authorities in 1928 had immediately turned their attention to this subject, but that it had been impossible to do anything until militarism had been eliminated. He emphasized that the Convention, when

called, should be truly representative as a convention packed with and manipulated by militarists and politicians would be worse than no convention.

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ANTI-BANDIT MEASURES IN CENTRAL CHINA

BY C. T. LIANG

"Defeat the insurgent forces first and then apply the Government armies to bandit-suppression." Such has been the Government's policy toward bandit activities in Central China. Therefore, when Tsinan was recaptured by the Government force August last, a report gained wide credence that three divisions would be shortly transferred from the front for bandit-suppression purpose in the Central Provinces, because all believed then that short work would soon be made of the civil war. With the present sudden turn in the politico-military situation in the North, it becomes evidently enought that a breathing respite will intervene in the immediate future and that General Ho Chen-chun's request for the recall of the three Hupehese divisions will carry better hope of bearing fruit.

Much excellent work has been done here by the local authorities under the direction of General Ho Yin-ching in frustrating all plots against the Wuhan metropolis. Sufficient evidences have been unearthed during the past few months which, without exception, point to a persistent and systematic attempt being made by the "Red" agents to make Wuhan the "Red Square" of the New Communist regime. Realizing the graveness of the situation, the local authorities immediately inaugurated a series of draconic and precautionary measuress which by their timely appearance saved Wuhan from the menace of an imminent uprising. With lightning rapidity, decapitation was restored which, all sides agree, constituted the most important single damper on the enthusiasm of the communist suspects. Sometimes, without forewarnings, a sudden and simultaneous house-to-house search was executed throughout the twin cities hand in hand with the frequent bodily searches carried out by the sentinels on the streets, usually netting some important discovery of communist documents or arrests. Furthermore, the local authorities leave nothing to Chinese when devising safety schemes. Most important of all they prohibit any new recruitings in Wuhan as a safeguard against Communist agents worming their way into the garrison troops for the purpose of stirring up trouble there. Only recently, several instances of this kind cropped up, but they were immediately and summarily dealt with and a severer order replaces the old. In addition, all important avenues of communication, whether on land or on water, and means of communications or approaches leading thereto are carefully patrolled, where traffic between dusk and dawn is still under ban. By such means as these, Wuhan successfully weathered the present communist storm.

Equally commendable is the stand taken by the local authorities vis-a-vis the Hunan situation. It must be remembered that communism in Central China was practically nursed into its present alarming proportions by the *laissez-faire* tactics of the former local authorities. Before the conclusion of 1928 Chu Teh and Mao Tseh-tung formed the lonely communist star in the mountain fastness of Hunan and Kiangsi and monopolized all places of prominence in the columns of all newspapers. After, however, several half-hearted attempts at bandit-suppression of the existing military forces which sent to the roving bands of Chu and Mao new recruits and ammunition out of their own ranks, communism grew by leaps and bounds until to-day it is able to contest the authority of the National Government by force of arms. General Ho Yin-ching, Director of the Provisional Headquarters in Hankow, seemed to have sized up the situation when he despatched the various divisions under Generals Lo Ling, Kung Ping-fan, Hsieh Ping and others to assist General Ho Chien in stemming the communist advance upon Changsha. To show his determination in stamping out communism once for all, he would not even stop Government successes in Hunan but mobilize post-haste available troops into Kiangsi where the Government forces can follow up their present victories with better advantage. One report has it that arrangement was being made with the Canton authorities to lay in wait for the remmant communist bands that may intrude into their borders.

Another measure which the Hupeh Provincial authorities are taking against banditry is the institution and organizaion of military police going by the name of Pao An Corps. According to its author, Commissioner Wu Hsing-ya of the Hupeh Provincial Government, Hupeh is to be divided into twelve regions, each to be given to the care of a corps commander. Unfortunately, however, owing to the poverty of the Provincial Treasury and the lack of military outfits only a small beginning has yet been made. A fourth measure which the authorities have invented to preserve peaceful conditions in Hupeh consists in the calling in of the Szechuen Armies. As far as one can recollect, the first division that ever arrived in Hupeh from Szechuen belongs to the command of General Kuo-Ju-tung who came in to take up garrison duties left behind by troops departing for the Northern front. In General Kuo's wake followed Generals Lai Hsin-hui, Peng Chih-piao, Hsieh Ping and others. It was probably in consequence of these that Mr. Wang Ching-wei issued his Peiping interview to the effect that a Szechuen invasion of Wuhan was impending.

The country people, on their part, are also taking proper measures against possible eventualities. From past experiences, they come to learn the undependability of the Government troops as a defensive weapon against banditti, as they may be withdrawn at any time. So it came to pass that long before the Nationalist Army started its Northern expedition the necessity already dawned upon the people of organizing their own means of defence. Since then, self-protection Corps sprang up everywhere. When the "Red" bands redoubled their recent incendiary efforts, consequent to the withdrawal of all garrison troops for the present civil war, they instantly realized the urgency of reenforcing their only means of protection, namely the self-protection Corps. For a time, their work cut quite a smart figure.

Be this as it may, much still remains to be done. For about a fortnight, reports of the fall of Kienli, Singyang, Yochow, and Tingshihchiao have been pouring in. Whatever meaning these may signify, they can mean only that local forces at the disposal of the local authorities are too inadequate to cope with the present situation. In other words, a thorough-going over-haul of the banditing trouble in Central China will much depend for its success upon a large-scale and systematic campaign to be carried out by the troops returning from the war-front.

Hankow, Oct. 15, 1930.

Further Information on the Lenox Simpson Case

The *Kuo Min* (official)news service, issued a dispatch from Nanking on Oct. 16 which contained a copy of a letter which Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale) allegedly sent to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang on September 21, wherein Simpson offered to turn over to the Young Marshal the round sum of $2,000,000 in "hard cash" in the event Chang would permit Simpson and his staff to remain in control of the Tientsin Custom House. Simpson stated that the money was available in accrued funds from the Customs and other sources in Tientsin banks. He claimed that the Shansi officials had been pressing him for this money, but that he had refused to hand it over to them, but would issue checks to Marshal Chang in the event Simpson was permitted to carry on.

The Shanghai *Evening Post* on Oct. 13 puhlished a report, based on a translation from the *Shun Pao* alleging that Simpson probably was shot by opium smugglers, due to his interference with their activities while Simpson was serving as Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's commissioner of customs at Tientsin. According to latest reports from Tientsin, Mr. Simpson has revived somewhat from the effects of the bullet wound in his spine by Chinese gunmen on Oct. 1. A complete report on the Simpsou incident appeared in *The Review* on Oct. 11.

British Gunboat to Remain at Changsha During Winter

Although some weeks ago it was announced that on account of the low water in the river and the disturbed conditions in the countryside, the British naval vessel at Changsha would be withdrawn until next spring, and also that the British Consulate at that port would be closed until river water conditions permitted the return of the gunboat, more recent reports are that a British gunboat will in all probability be stationed off the city during the winter and that the Consulate will remain open.

Comparative Costs of U. S. and French Radio Equipment

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review:*

With reference to the article of Harold D. Robison appearing in the issue of your Review dated 20th September, Volume 54, No. 3, under the title "Sino-American Co-operation in Radio Development", we wish to draw your attention to the figures showing the comparative costs of French and American transmitting and receiving equipments and to give some further comments on the subject.

Although the figures themselves are nearly correct, as no details are given in the article above referred to, it is evident that your readers may come to a wrong conclusion concerning the Agreement madel between the Ministry of Communications of the Nationa Government and the French Company. We, therefore, give you the following data referring to the cost of the equipments supplied:—

The Agreement made with the French concern, amounting to G. $130,000.00 included, besides transmitting and receiving station equipment and the equipment of the Central Radio Office, the following items:—

A.) A complete power plant including one two cylinders 80 HP Diesel Engine directly coupled to an alternator, switchboard, cooling plant, etc.

B.) Three pylons 60 m. high for the antennas of the transmitting station.

Three pylons 40 m. high for the antennas of the receiving station.

These pylons are made of steel and are of the reduced stays type, with one outrigger at each stay, and the supply includes a considerable amount of extra material such as winches, cables, etc.

C.) The feeder lines between stations and antennas of the rigid S. F. R. type in which the high frequency power lines run inside special earthed tubes with numerous accessories such as ammeter boxes, coupling boxes containing equiliberated oscillating circuits, etc.

It is to be noted that the antennas of the American stations and their feeder lines are supported by wooden masts supplied by the Ministry of Communications.

These three big items having no equivalents in the American contract, represent in the Agreement the very considerable amount of G. $ 64,000.00 and so, the cost of 2 transmitters of American manufacture, G. $ 170,000.00 should be compared with that of 1 French transmitter, amounting to G. $ 66,000.00 only.

You will admit that these details shed a somewhat different light on the facts stated in the article of Mr. Robison.

Societe Francaise des Telephones Interurbains.

By K. M. Engelmann.

Shanghai, October 4, 1930.

***

The above letter was shown to George F. Schecklen, representing American radio interests in China, and he replied is follows:

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review:*

I do not care to enter into a controversy of the merits of the various equipments, but there are one or two points left unsaid in Mr. Engelman's letter which I would like to bring out.

1. Each one of the 20 KW RCA transmitters will deliver 20 full kilowatts into the antenna on 15 meters setting and on 30 meters setting each will deliver approximately 40 kilowatts. As I understand it the French equipment is designed to deliver 15 K. K.
2. For several years RCA has tried the famous Marconi beam with its elaborate and very expensive steel masts and have found it not only expensive to construct but expensive to alter should changes in wavelength or direction be desired. It has been found that the difference in results between such elaborate system and our highly developed but comparatively inexpensive directional antennae erected with wooden poles, is negligible. The French system of antennae appears to be some modification of the beam system. RCA, who would certainly spare no expense if the results warranted, are using at their own stations the same system and the same apparatus as supplied to the Chinese. Hence it would appear that the difference in expense of elaborate steel masts might well have been applied to the purchase of more transmitter equipment.
3. Since a reasonably steady source of power is available at the transmitting site from the local municipal power plant it cannot be said that the supplying of an 80 H. P. power-unit was essential and therefore the amount spent for this item may well have been used for additional actual radio equipment.
4. The building to house this power plant is much more elaborate and costly than the buildings housing the radio apparatus of RCA and SFR. The cost of this building may well have been saved.
5. Despite all explanations it still remains a fact, as Mr. Robison has pointed out, that the Chinese have received from RCA *two 20-40 KW* transmitters of exactly the type used by RCA at their own stations for G$170,000.00, whereas they have received *one* 15 KW transmitter from the S. F. R. for G$130,000.00. As both S. F. R. and R. C. A. transmitters are being erected at the same location, neither concern had any initial advantage.

Nevertheless, it is my sincere hope that none of us will lose sight of the main object, which is to expand the external communications between China and the world to the mutual advantage of all peoples who are interested in friendly relations between their respective countries. I have no doubt the French equipment will play a most important part in obtaining the objective.

George F. Shecklen,

Commercial Representative for China,
Radio Corporation of America.
Radio Corporation of the Philippines

Customs Notification

No. 1198

The public is hereby informed that Weihaiwei has been opened to foreign trade as a sub-office of the Chefoo Customs and an office of the Maritime Customs was established there on the 9th October, 1930. All goods coming from or sent to Weihaiwei will be dealt with according to Maritime Customs Regulations.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 15th October, 1930.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1197

Drawback Cheques Dated Before 1st January 1928 to be Invalidated After 31st January 1931

Acting under instructions from the Inspector General of Customs I hereby notify the public that all unclaimed cheques dated between 1st January and 31st December 1927 will be destroyed unless claimed before 1st February 1931. Similarly, Drawback Cheques dated between 1st January and 31st December 1927, which have been issued but not cashed, will be invalid after 31st January 1931.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 14th October, 1930.

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

October 16, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	130	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	89⅞	6.80
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	55	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	84	8.47
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	80	9.85
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	73	8.50
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	94	7.58
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104	6.18
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	65	9.82
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	94⅞	5.88
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	50	12.35
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96½	6.35
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	38½	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	87 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	77	7.79
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	19⅞	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	34⅝	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	45¼	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	35⅞	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	69⅛	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	27½	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	39¼	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	152⅜	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	10	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	16	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	48	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	77	8.19
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	78	7.89
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs.	5½% May 1, 1949	101½	5.37
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	81	8.01
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	77	8.97
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	78	7.38
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	88½	7.16
Pennsyivania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	93 bid	6.65

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	67¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	62¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	61	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	40	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	58	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	74½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	30	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	22½	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 15th October, 1930.

This week a Bank Holiday took place on China's National Day, which was Friday, 10th inst.

In view of doubt as to the profitable working of Silver Mines in Mexico at the present low price of silver, we would call attention to Reports of 2 Mines well known to us received this week At 41 cents apprehensions of a possible "close-down" were entertained in the Spring, but a drastic cutting of expenses in every way made it possible to continue even at 32 cents. During June, July and August considerable and increasing profits were earned in both cases.

There have not been any circumstances in a short week's work calling for any special comment.

Silver:—The price of spot and forward on the 9th inst. was 16⅛d., and G. $35¾, closing to-day at 16 1/16d and G. $36⅛ respectively.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 9th inst, was 1/7d., raised on the 11th to 1/7⅛d., on the 14th inst to 1/7 3/16d. and the same today.

The market opened on the 9th inst. at 1/7 1/16d and G $39⅝ for T/T on London and New York: 4 m/s Credits 1/7⅜d. and G. $40: Yen Cross rate 49 5/16: Yen 127½: Gold Bar 569.50. The tone remained steady all day, and at times and at the close 1/16th better and proportionate rates were available.

On resuming on the 11th inst. after the holiday there was no response to a rise in silver in both London and New York, rates remaining the same all round. The Yen Cross rate improved to 49⅜.

On the 13th inst., however, persistent selling raised the T/T rates at the close of the day to 1/7⅜d. and G. $39½: 4 m/s Credits 1/7⅝d. and G. $40¼: Gold Bar declined to 564.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 188,361,000 a decrease of Tls. 973,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 151,430,000 an increase of $ 960,000
Estimated value Tls. 217,390,000 as against Tls. 187,983,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct. 9	Friday Oct. 10	Saturday Oct. 11	Monday Oct. 13	Tuesday Oct. 14	Wed Oct. 15
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T on London	1/7.365	1/7		1/7¼	1/7¼	1/7⅜	1/7⅜
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/7		1/7¼	1/7¼	1/7⅜	1/7⅜
4 m/s ,,	—	1/7 1/16		1/7 7/16	1/7 5/16	1/7 7/16	1/7 7/16
T/T India	108,731	106½		107¾	107¾	108½	108½
T/T France	998,192	980		993	993	1000	1000
T/T On N.Y. Demand	39,240	38½ 38½		39 39	39 39	39¼ 39¼	39¼ 39¼
T/T Hamburg R. M.		161½		164	164	165	165
T/T H'kong	82,163	82½nom.		82½nom.	82¼nom.	82 nom.	82 nom.
T/T Japan	125 942	128¼		127½	127½	126½	126½
T/T Batavia	97.403	95¼		96½	96½	97	97
T/T Straits	143.836	147		145	145½	144	144
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	1/8 307	1/8		1/8¼	1/8⅜	1/8¼	1/8¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	1/8⅜		1/8⅜	1/8¼	1/8⅜	1/8⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/8.562	1/8¼		1/8½	1/8⅜	1/8½	1/8½
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,060.192	1040		1055	1050	1050	1050
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	41.125	40¼		40¾	40½	40¾	40¾
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	40¾		41¼	41	41¼	41¼

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 14	Oct. 15
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	16⅜		16 11/16	16⅝	16¼	16 1/16
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.35¼		G.$.36⅛	G.$.36¼	G.$.—	G.$.36⅛
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 566⁰		Tls. 565⁷⁰	Tls. 563⁹⁰	Tls. 564⁹⁰	566⁴⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112⁸⁰		112⁸⁰	112⁸⁰	112⁸⁰	112⁸⁰
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.8		72.775	72.6875	72.75	72.675
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	2%		2%	2%	2%	1%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 123.92
Bank of France rate of discount	2½ %	New York on London	T/T 48 35/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 1/4 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/32
,, 4 ,,	2 5/8 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/3 7/16
,, 6 ,,	2 15/16 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 15/32

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

ATAGO MARU, August 9.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black:
Hunan, Hankow ..... Pls. 86
Tea, Green:
Young Hyson, Hangchow ..... ,, 265
Hyson, Hangchow ..... ,, 52
Gunpowder, Hangchow etc. ..... ,, 120
Silk, Pongees, Honan ... ,, 30
Egg Albumen, Dried..... ,, 45
Oil, Wood..... ,, 1,056
Tungsten Ore ..... ,, 420
Seed, Sesamum..... ,, 842
Hats, Buntal Fibre ..... Pcs. 1,200

MIKASA MARU, August 11.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:
American.....Bls. 300 Pls. 1,050

CALIFORNIA, August 11.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary, Sawn.....Sup.ft. 1,228,277
Merchantable..... ,, 397,684

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Aug. 14
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai...Bls. 145 Pls. 142.83
Yellow, T'tao..Bls. 35 ,, 35.63
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
Yellow, Dairen Bls. 10 ,, 9.89
Silk Cocoons Strippings:
Shanghai .....Bls. 30 ,, 100.49
Silk Piece Goods ..... ,, 2.58
Silk Clothing ..... ,, 0.64
Silk Clothing Embroidered ,, 0.78
Silk Pongees, Honan..... ,, 3.30
Cotton Yarn, Waste..... ,, 199
Silk and Cotton Cloth..... ,, 1
Brassware ..... ,, 90

SHINYO MARU, August 15.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai...Bls. 50 Pls. 49.85
White, Soochow Bls. 30 ,, 9.93
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow ..... ,, 35
Gunpowder, Ningpo..... ,, 47
Seed, Sesamum..... ,, 7,500
Eggs, Preserved..... Pcs. 1,500
Canned Eels..... Doz. 800

SILVERW LLOW, August 16.
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
To U. S. of America.

Oil, Wood..... Pls. 843

ARIZONA MARU, August 16.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:
Young Hyson, Kiukiang Pls. 250
,, ,, Hangchow ,, 234
Hyson Kiukiang ..... ,, 17
Gunpowder, Ningpo... ,, 83
,, Kiukiang ,, 67
,, Hangchow ,, 5
Imperial, Kiukiang..... ,, 13
Egg Albumen, Dried..... ,, 11
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 3,900

PRESIDENT POLK, August 19.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From Belgium.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
Angles ..... Pls. 1,687
Bars ..... ,, 712
Hoops ..... ,, 1,575

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm Business Done 3,389,030

October 15.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	Oct. 11	Oct. 14
37⅜	21⅛	Adams Express	21⅛	21⅞
156½	108¼	American Can	116⅞	119
101¾	39⅝	American & Foreign Power	39⅝	41¾
100⅞	38½	American Rolling Mill	38½	39
79½	51⅛	American Smelting	55	54⅞
274¼	195⅞	American Tel. & Tel.	195⅞	199½
129⅞	112⅛	American Tobacco "B"	112⅛	113½
124⅞	76	American Water Works	76	79¾
81½	35⅛	Anaconda Copper	36⅝	37⅛
53⅜	25	Atlantic Refining	25	24½
122⅜	86	Baltimore & Ohio	86	85
110¼	71½	Bethlehem Steel	73½	75⅜
50½	17½	Borg Warner	17½	18½
33⅜	10	Calumet & Helca	10⅛	10
226¾	165¾	Canadian Pacific Railway	171	171¾
362¾	121½	J. I. Case	121½	125½
125⅛	78	Chicago Rock Island	Muti.	77½
43	18	Chrysler	18	18
44¼	24	Cities Service, Common	24½	25¼
87	45⅛	Columbia Gas & Electric	47¼	46
37⅜	11¼	Columbia Graphaphone	11¼	11½
20¼	10⅜	Commonwealth Southern	10⅜	10¼
6¼	2⅝	,, ,, war.	2¾	2⅞
136⅞	95⅛	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	95¾	98¾
30½	13⅜	Continental Oil	13⅝	13⅝
14⅞	4½	Curtiss Wright Common	4⅝	4½
145¼	95¾	Du Pont de Nemours	99¾	99½
255¼	175¾	Eastman Kodak	189	195
117⅜	53⅛	Electric Bond & Share	55⅜	57¼
63¾	35⅛	Eire Railway	36	36¼
34⅝	11	Fokker Aeroplane	Unq.	Unq.
57⅜	16⅛	Fox Film "A"	35⅜	36⅞
95⅜	54¾	General Electric	54¾	56½
61¼	46⅛	General Food	51¼	51¾
54¼	35¼	General Motors	35¼	36½
106⅞	65	General Railway Signal	65	64½
47⅞	33¾	Gold Dust	33¾	34½
58	17	Goodrich Rubber	17	16½
96⅞	40	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	41⅛	41⅞
59⅞	14⅞	Granby	14⅞	13⅞
109	70	Hershey Chocolate	83	79½
75⅜	53¾	International Cement	59	56¼
14½	3½	International Combu. Eng.	3¾	3⅝
115¾	61⅝	International Harvester	61⅞	62⅞
44⅜	18¼	International Nickel	18¾	18
77⅜	25½	International Tel. & Tel.	26½	27¼
148⅜	66½	Johns Manville	69	72
63¾	27⅜	Kemecott Copper	27½	27
35⅜	24¾	Kreuger & Toll	25¼	25½
48⅛	21	Kroger Grocery	25⅛	Unq.
114⅜	85	Liggett & Myers, "B"	90	88⅞
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	53⅝	56¼
44⅞	16	Ludlum Steel	16	16
49⅞	22½	Montgomery Ward	23¼	25¼
32	10⅜	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	10¼	10¼
192¾	140	New York Central	140	143½
107⅛	66	Pacific Lighting	66	67⅛
23⅜	10	Packard Motor Car	10⅛	10¼
77¼	48	Paramount—Publix Corp	48½	49
85⅝	66	Pennsylvania Railroad	67½	67¾
16½	8½	Pennroad Corporation	8½	8⅞
44¾	22¾	Philips Petroleum	22¾	22¼
123¾	81½	Public Service of N. Jersey	83⅜	85⅛
69⅜	22⅞	Radio Corporation	24	24¾
50	19	Radio-Keith Orpheum	21½	21¾
58⅝	45¼	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	45½	45⅝
100⅝	55¼	Sears Roebuck	55	57¾
25⅛	10½	Shell Union	10½	10⅜
94⅛	15⅛	Simmons Company	17	16¾
72	50⅛	Southern California Edison	50⅛	50¼
129	78	Standard Gas & Electric	78	79
84⅞	56⅛	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	56⅞	57⅞
40⅜	27	Standard Oil of New York	27	27
60½	44	Texas Corporation	44	43⅞
67⅜	48⅛	Texas Gulf Sulphur	52	51⅞
89¼	53⅜	Timken Roller Bearing	53⅜	55
47⅜	18¼	Trans America	18¼	18⅜
106⅜	60⅛	Union Carbide & Carbon	62	64
242¾	200	Union Pacific Railway	200	199
99	35⅞	United Aircraft & Transp't	37⅛	38½
49⅜	31	United Gas & Improvement	31	30¾
35	12	U.S. Rubber	13	14
198¾	146⅜	U.S. Steel	148½	148½
143¼	49⅜	Vanadium	49⅜	50½
80¼	18	Warner Bros. Pictures	18½	17⅛
201	112¾	Westinghouse E. & M.	113⅜	113½
72⅜	51⅝	Woolworth	62	64
28⅛	16⅛	*Lorillard (P) Co. com-	Unq.	15½
		Call Money	Unq.	Unq.

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Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

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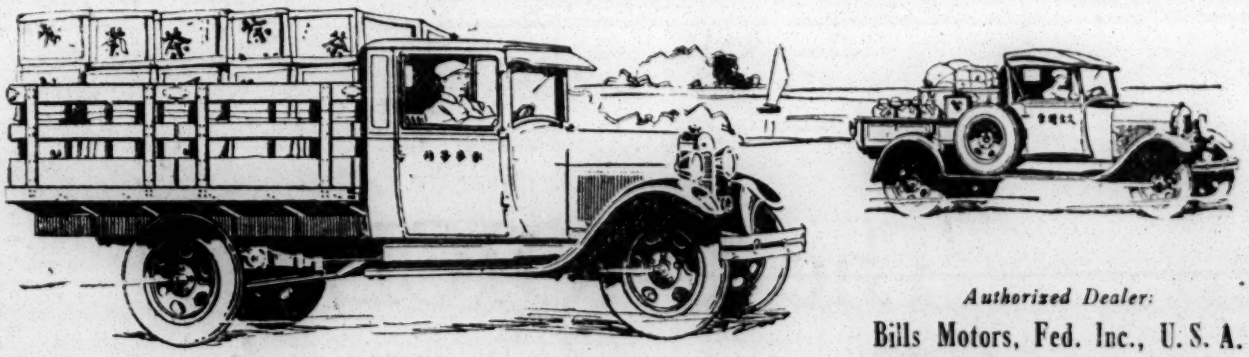

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